The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,041—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B. HYDASPES	[illegible]	450	E. Gordon	25th Aug.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
				Saturday.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3027	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,235	300	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August, 2, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
20th September, 17th Oct. and 14th. Nov.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th September.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent

Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22nd, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on the 24th August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be Held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1893, at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

OWING to the rapid depreciation in Exchange, we are obliged to announce that our PRICES are INCREASED 5 per cent. from THIS DATE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
Bombay, 21st August, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 30th October next, for the SUPPLY for a period of 6 months (or more if needed) of 15,000 GALLONS or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL, suitable for use in Locomotives. The Oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per month from the 1st January, 1894.

Tenders must state the price of Oil offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency ; its firing temperature, and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a Sample of not less than one Imperial gallon, and must state where and by what manufactures the Oil has been produced.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the Oil required equally between Two tenderers.

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway.
Dated Insein, 28th July, 1893.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for a Brass and Reed Band. The Regiment will remain in Sattara, Deccan, for at least Two years. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating terms to BAND PRESIDENT, 10th Bombay L. I., Satara, Deccan.

H. C. B. DANN, Lieut.,
Band President, 10th Bombay L. I.
Satara, 12th August, 1893.

WANTED.—On the Non-Pensionable Establishment, FOUR EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEERS. Must have thorough knowledge of Road and Building Work. Salary at commencement Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 Horse Allowance. None but experienced men need apply.

M. LESLIE,
Executive Engineer,
Coorg Division.

STRAW HATS ! ! !

"BUY THE RIGHT MAKE."

OUR NOTED CLUB— ROUGH CHIP / BEST FINISH. Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

OUTFITS FOR THE TRIP

TO SECURE { THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

TREACHER & CO., LD.

		Cash.		Credit.	
		Qts.	Pts.	Qts.	Pts.
PORT WINES,	Superior Old.—Our well-known "Invalids' Ports," so much in favour with the Medical Profession as a Recuperative agent, is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character	38 8	22 0	43 0	24 12
PORT WINES,	Tawny Old.—Specially selected for us by Messrs. Sandeman & Co. as a good After-dinner Wine. It is somewhat dry and tawny with an excellent bouquet and flavour	36 0	20 8	40 8	23 0
PORT WINES,	Fine Old.—Good body and flavour, a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	30 12	16 8	34 8	18 8
PORT WINES,	Old Port.—Rich and fruity, of moderate price	22 0	……	24 12	……

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—	Rs. a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box	4 0	per Box.
Cordelia 50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca 50 "	5 0	"
Vera 25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival 50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina 50 "	6 0	"
AMERICAN EAGLE—		
Rothschilds 25 in a box	2 12	"
Regalia del Principe 100 "	7 8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Grey Granite or Cream Laid Cheap Half-Tola Note-papers, Parchment Bank Note Papers, Vellum Wove Note-papers, Tinted Repped Note-papers, Invitation, Menu and Ball Programme Cards, Writing Desks and Portfolios, Photo Frames, Ladies' and Gents' Fitted Dressing Bags and Cases, Albums, Pocket Books, Stylographic and other Pens, and Office Requisites of every Description.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD., {General Merchants and Agents.} BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.

PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 11-8.

VALUE of Jars allowed if returned undamaged and carriage-paid.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—MESSRS. BEYNON & CO.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

BICYCLES

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz. :—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below :—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. 12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. 12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 "	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ "	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾ "	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 "	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AND

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
48, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 498, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th August, it being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	26th Aug. 1893
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

NOTIFICATION.

THIS is to notify that the POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED by ME in my own name as well as in the name of my firm of KANNY & Co. to DHUNJEEBHOY F. KATRAK, Watch-maker, has been CANCELLED.

N. F. KANNY,
Sole Proprietor of the firm, Kanny & Co.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital................£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

The Only

ORIGINAL BRANDS

as Smoked

THROUGHOUT INDIA

For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100 Rs. 11 0

Do. Zenobia " 100 " 9 0

SOLE IMPORTER :—

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,558
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Funds now amount to £4,546,577
Total Accumulated Funds...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th August, at 2 p.m., at the New Foras Road Fruit, Vegetable, Mutton, and Fish Markets, the right of occupancy of the new stalls from 1st September, 1893. Each stall will be put up separately, and such sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer; the amount of each offer must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, as each stall is knocked down to the bidder, whose offer is the highest.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 24, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE, CAWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, in the Bungalow lately occupied by Mr. C. L. Smith, on the Palli Hill Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, carpets, table and hanging lamps, pictures, glass, crockery and plated ware, &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, August 24, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
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T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34	"
Three "	do.	" 36	"
Five "	do.	" 40	"
Five "	Special do.	" 42	"

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per mouth, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig, Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

Capital Fully Subscribed... ... £2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up £250,000
Uncalled Capital £1,750,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—

3	per Cent. per Annum	for 3	Months.
3½	"	" 4	"
4	"	" 6	"
4½	"	" 8 or 9	Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
Capital Called Up............Rs. 6,30,000
Capital in Reserve ....Rs. 3,70,000
Accumulated Reserves......Rs. 6,26,978

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BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

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Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

Capital Fully Paid-Up...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
Reserve Funds £100,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For [illegible] apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anœmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

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ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
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It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY
THREE THINGS :

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age	21	next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0	"	25	"
Rs. 16 4 0	"	30	"
Rs. 21 1 0	"	35	"
Rs. 29 0 0	"	40	"

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1893.............. Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date .... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

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Manager and Actuary,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,008,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICE.

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CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
	•	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,155
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mgs.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190-95
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	87xd
Bapty Brothers	6,025	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,260	100	all	Nil.	200no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	83
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	197
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 no
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,400	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	330
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	1
Soundy & Co.	1,500	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct	120
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	60	950
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co.	9,200	2	2		19 Exd
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	Rs.
Akoar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	20	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct	945 1000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		195
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	445
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32	360
Mahmoodpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115-16½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	405
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	217½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	190
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	900	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	2)	227½
Volkart	—	1,001	1800	Rs. 100	970-7
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,4
Alliance	1,500	0	all	Rs. 25	485
Anglo-Indian	1,31		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	230-35
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	990
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425-30
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	630
Hinganghat Mill	700	600	500	40 25	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	3?0
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	34½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	600	500	15 pr. ct	1,465
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,480
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12p.c g.d	10½
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	312½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishunker Lukmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-5	
China Leaf	" 25-4	Nominal
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 24-11	"
Do. do. new	" 24-12	"
Australia do.	" 25-5	
Bombay do.	" 25-3	
English Sovereigns	" 16-2	
Do. Drafts	" 16-	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 98-	
Do. 17½ do.	" 98-8	
Carolus Dollars	" 101	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 205	"
Five-Francs	" 330	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Inter-Schools Cricket Competition.
Wilson College, Dr. Mackichan's Lecture on the "Universities of Germany," 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Singapore (s), for Genoa, &c.; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Umballa (s), Rangoon, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Knight Commander and Singapore left the dock yesterday.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan will deliver a lecture on the "Universities of Germany," in the college hall, at 5-45, this afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons will preside.

ALLBLESS HOSPITAL.—A supply of much-needed infants clothing has been forwarded by H. E. Lady Harris and Mrs. Hutchinson from the Working Guild, of the Ladies' Branch, of the National Indian Association. Also Rs. 31 from Miss Tarachand for the purchase of infants' clothing.

REPORTED THEFT.—Anundlal Shivbux, residing on the second floor of a house, at Withalwady, reports to the police, that during his absence, on Tuesday last, some one entered his room through a window, adjoining the roof of the neighbouring house, and stole gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 702 from a box, which was forced open.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at Purbhadavi Road, Mahim, on the body of Ludoo Sawdar, aged sixty years, a dealer in vegetables. On Tuesday last, the deceased stood on a ladder, which was placed against a guava tree and began plucking some guavas when the ladder slipped, and he fell to the ground, fracturing his left arm and receiving other injuries. He was immediately taken to his house, where he died within an hour. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Bhana Bhica, a servant, in the employ of Ahmedalli Hyderalli, the owner of a coach factory, at Duncan Road, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of four brass wheel caps, valued at Rs. 12, the property of his master. The complainant missed the property on the 21st instant, and he reported the matter to the police on the same day. The police after making inquiries, traced two brass wheel caps to a Bori, named Mahomedalli Allibhoy, to whom they were sold by the accused for two annas. The Magistrate convicted the accused, against whom stood a previous conviction, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. After the disposal of the above case Mahomedalli Allibhoy was charged with receiving the stolen property, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector W. D. T. Hack, charged Mahomed Syed and three others, with house-breaking and theft. The first accused was a servant in the employ of Nabibbhoy Abdulkadar, residing at Khadak. On the night of the 1st instant the accused broke open the house of Nabibbhoy, and carried away property, worth Rs. 800. Inspector Hack arrested the first accused on suspicion, which led to the arrest of the other three. After recording evidence, the magistrate discharged the fourth accused, there being no evidence against him, but convicted the first three. The first accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, while each of the other two accused, being old offenders, to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT DADAR.

YESTERDAY morning, the dead body of a Native Christian widow, named Maria Quiny, aged about seventy-five years, was found lying in a room of her house, situated at Russali Tank Road, Dadar. From inquiries instituted by Superintendent Cobb of the F and G Divisions and the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appeared that her sister-in-law, named Rosa Maria D'Souza, had about six years ago filed a suit in the High Court against the deceased who was weak and feeble for the administration of the estate and effects of her father-in-law, which is still pending before the Commissioner for taking the accounts. About a year ago the woman Maria Quiny during her illness made her last will and testament, and since then she lived alone in the house and kept a Marathi servant, named Dhakia, who worked at the deceased's house the whole of Tuesday, and after taking his meals, he left and went to sleep in his own house, leaving his mistress (the deceased) in her usual state of health. At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning one Doomoo DeMello, a widowed sister of the deceased, living at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Upper Mahim, was informed by a person, that there was a theft committed at the house of her sister (the deceased). She on receipt of the intelligence, went immediately to deceased's house, and found a crowd of persons collected outside. She went in, and found the deceased lying dead on her cot. Blood was issuing from her mouth, and there was some blood on the lobe of her right ear. From all appearances of the body it was supposed that the deceased met her death by strangulation. She found that deceased's boxes had been broken open and her papers and clothes scattered about in the inner part of her house. The sister also found three of the wooden bars of one of the windows, at the rear of the place, removed, and ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 1,000 belonging to the deceased missing from the boxes. Information of the occurrence was at once conveyed to a policeman, who communicated it to Inspector Holdway of the Parel section, and that officer immediately repaired to the scene, followed by Superintendent Cobb. Besides the ornaments mentioned above, the deceased had other ornaments, worth about Rs. 300, which she was seen wearing on Sunday last, and which are still missing. Doomoo De Mello on being questioned by the police, stated that she saw the servant Dhakia standing on the verandah of the house when she came to the deceased's place yesterday morning. The deceased had many friends and relations, but they very seldom visited her. After recording formal evidence, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until Wednesday, the 30th instant, at the Esplanade Police Court.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the result of the Monsoon Mud Sports, held yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines:—

TENT-PEGGING OVER A TWO-FEET HURDLE.

Steuart	1
Ferguson	2

JUMPING COMPETITION (horses).

Murdoch	1
Ferguson	2

JUMPING COMPETITION (ponies).

Ellison	1
Berkett	2

POST, BUCKET, AND BALL RACE.

Creagh	1
Ferguson	2

PONY SCURRY.

Fairclough	1
Ferguson	2

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)
Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

389-92—Brown & M—Purshotum Govindjee and another vs The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

309-90—K D Shroff (for pauper)—Dawood Durves and Ghanchi vs Vullubdas Purshotumdas—Little, S, N and B—Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Posponed Long Causes.

209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas D and C, P G and S. —(Not to be called on.)

432-92—Payne, G and S—Tejbai vs Jamnabai and another—Bhaishunker and K—(Not to be called on)—Part heard.

548-92—J P Pavri—For pauper—Abdul Rehman Valad Ahmed vs Dayabhai Purmanand—Thakurdas D and C.

517-92—K D Shroff—Rabiabai and others vs Mariambai and others—Tyabjee and D B M and M and In person.

210-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhandass Purmanandas and another vs Rahimu Rahimtoola—Brown and M.

33?-91—Wadia and G—Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.

579-91—Edgelow and G—Manockchund Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford B and Co.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the following among other matters were disposed of:—

RE NARANDAS TOOLSEYDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, for the insolvent, appeared to argue against a rule requiring them to show cause why they should not forthwith make up their books of account, and should not deposit with the Official Assignee the books not already lodged. The learned counsel remarked that his clients had deposited all the books they had in their possession. They had kept no rough memoranda. No case was made out to show that they had kept rough books; and the court, the learned counsel hoped, would consider the statements made by his clients on oath before making the rule absolute.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the Official Assignee, said the insolvents had refused to supply the Official Assignee with any information regarding their insolvency, and that officer was in consequence obliged to come to the court, and obtain a rule against them. Both the partners had refused to supply the information required from them, saying that they were acting under instructions from their solicitors.

After some further discussion, his lordship made the rule absolute, directing the insolvents to make up their books of account and to produce all the books, papers, and documents in their possession.

Mr. Kirkpatrick applied for the costs of the rule.

His lordship allowed them out of the estate.

RE HAJEE SIDICK HAJEE JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the examination of the insolvent and his witnesses. Mr. Macpherson, for a creditor, consented to the postponement, which his lordship granted.

RE LAKHMIDAS PARSHOTAMDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule by inserting the names of certain of the creditors and deleting the names of others which were wrongly inserted. His lordship granted the application.

RE VALLABHDAS PREMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi*, requiring the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. His lordship granted a rule, making it returnable on the 20th prox.

RE KHETSEY VALLJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, for the first two insolvents, who were so adjudged on the 26th ult., applied for two months' time to file their schedule.

Mr. Russell, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that no notice had been given to his client.

The Judge: They have absconded.

Mr. Macpherson read the affidavits on which he relied, in which it was stated that the insolvents had left Bombay for their native country, and were willing to file their schedule as soon as they obtained inspection of the books of account, which were with the other partners.

His lordship said he saw no reason to extend the usual time.

Mr. Macpherson said he saw no use in adjudging the insolvents if time was not given them to file their schedule.

His lordship said the insolvents had absconded, and if they did not file their schedule within the time prescribed by law, the usual course would be followed.

The application was accordingly refused.

RE MANECKCHAND NAGSEY.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, applied for a postponement of the examination of the insolvent till the hearing of the matter. His lordship granted the application.

RE LADHA PETRAJ.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for four months' time to serve notices, saying that the insolvent had prepared a deed of composition, which had been signed by many of the creditors.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, objected to an extension of time, saying the insolvent had done nothing for the last eighteen months. The last extension was granted in June, 1893, and as it expired that day, the present application was made without giving any notice to his client. The learned counsel asked his lordship to dismiss the petition.

After some discussion, his lordship ordered insolvent to serve notices forthwith. The time was not extended. Leave to amend the schedule was granted.

RE SHAMJEE BHIMSEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order on the ground that they had lodged their account books with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Russell opposed the application, remarking that the schedule was incorrect, and that several names of creditors had been omitted.

Mr. Manker said that the books had been with the other partners, and the insolvents had been able to prepare a rough schedule only.

His lordship granted an interim order.

RE CHICB CHEE.

Mr. Russell (for Mr. Inverarity) applied for a week's postponement of the hearing of the rule granted in the matter on the ground that the books of accounts were written in the Chinese language and had not yet been made up. The application was granted.

RE RACOL ROYAL.

Mr. Russell, for the Official Assignee, asked for a postponement of the matter of the insolvency on the ground that the Official Assignee had discovered some assets of the insolvent from the will of his wife.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application on the ground that his client had nothing to do with the two shares left to him by the will of his wife.

His lordship granted a postponement till the third Wednesday in October, directing the insolvent to satisfy the Official Assignee meanwhile in regard to the shares in question.

RE VALLABHDAS GORDHANDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE RAOJIBHOY JUGANATH.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was also granted an interim order.

RE MOOLJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order. His lordship refused the application, as the insolvent had not lodged his books of account.

RE ISMAIL MAHOMED MIRZA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for leave to file a fresh petition. His lordship granted the application.

FRENCH PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

THE twentieth Annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 72, Apollo street, Mr. Aeppli presiding. The following report was submitted before the meeting:—

The crop of the Khangaum Circle has been a very small one, the total pressings of all the factories at Khangaum amounting to only 43,730 bales, as against 48,747 bales in 1892, and 71,029 bales in 1891. The pressing amalgamation at Khangaum came to a close on 30th June 1892, and we regret to say, could not be renewed, though your directors did their best towards helping to bring about a fresh agreement. Pressing rates were lowered, in consequence, to Rs. 1-8 and even less per bale, against a rate of Rs. 3-10 per bale ruling from 1889 till 1892, and at that figure of course the factories could not even make their charges. This company has pressed only 6,227 bales and the accounts show a loss of Rs. 5,433-6-7 to be carried forward to next year's account; the reserve fund being at the same time carried forward at its present figure of Rs. 31,571-5-4. Mr. Bezonjee Pallonjee retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-appointment. You will be asked to confirm the appointment of L. Aeppli as a director. The press-building, engine and boiler-house, workshop and its contents, openers stores sheds, office and bungalows are insured against fire for Rs. 55,000.

The above report was adopted, and the resolutions were passed confirming the appointment of Mr. L Aeppli as a director; re-electing Mr. Bezonji Pallonji as a director; and re-appointing Mr. Fardudji Ardeshir Cursetji as the auditor for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 100. Mr. Penny proposed that the loss should be written off from the reserve fund; but the motion being put to the meeting, was lost by the casting vote of the chairman. The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THERE is at least one circumstance which renders the story about Emin Pasha's fate doubtful. It is said that he has been "killed and eaten" by Seid bin Ahmed. The name is suspicious. It is an Arabic name, and the Mahomedans of Central Africa, though not pure Arabs, are the descendants of the original Arab conquerors and adventurers. If Emin Pasha had wandered into the country of the Nyam-Niams, and quarrelled with somebody there, we might well believe that he was "killed and eaten." There are not, and never have been, man-eaters of Arabian descent. But there have been instances in which Africans of mixed negro and Arab blood—the negro element predominating—have eaten the heart of a brave enemy killed in battle. This, however, though horrible enough, is not what is generally understood as cannibalism. The Eastern Soudanese ate the heart of Tewfik Pasha when they stormed Sincat.

CRICKET.

HINDOO C. C. *VS.* THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played last Sunday on the Islam Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a victory for the Hindoos by 19 runs. The Islamites having won the toss elected to bat, and they put together a total of 62 runs, of which Sherkhan scored 12 runs. Kale, Patker, and Chonker bowled well for the Hindoos, the first taking 4 wickets at a cost of 15 runs. The Hindoos' innings was worthy of note. Five of their wickets had fallen for 28 runs but Bhandare and Patker took the score to 35. Before 40 could be reached the other three men had retired, and a win for Islam appeared a matter of certainty. But Bhandare and Chamare thought otherwise, and succeeded in carrying the score to 75 amid loud applause. After having contributed 22 runs the former succumbed. Chamare played a capital innings of 23, and was l-b-w. Abban bowled well for his side. The Islamites' fielding was good. The following is the score:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ebrahim Rehimtoola, run out	4
A S Ali, b Patker	4
Abba, b Kale	8
A W Tayabjee, b Chamare	4
M Alli, b Chonker	6
Abban, b Kale	7
Sherkhan, b Patker	12
H C Tayabjee, b Kale	5
S C Tayabjee, c Kale, b Chonker	0
M A Mahomed, b Kale	2
M A Reza, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	W.
Patker	6	2	2
Dalal	8	2	0
Chonker	7	3	1
Kale	15	5	4
Chamare	16	1	2

HINDOO C C.

Merchant, b Abba	11
Dothre, b Abban	2
Chonker, b Abban	5
Dalal, b Abba	6
Dadurker, b Abban	0
Bhandare, b Abban	22
Patker, b Abban	2
Kale, c and b Abban	0
Jeyker, b Abba	0
Chamare, l-b-w b Tayabjee	23
Kerker, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	W.
Abban	25	5	5
Abba	43	2	4
A W Tayabjee	6	1	1

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

B.-N. RAILWAY *VS.* ST. FRANCIS DE SALE'S COLLEGE.

THE above match was played at Nagpur on Saturday, the 19th instant. The weather was clear and warm, but towards the close of the day became very cloudy. Play commenced at about 2-30 p.m., when the B. N. R. went in first, and were all out for the poor score of 44 runs, 13 of which were extras. Mr. McGarry was the only one who got into double figures, making the respectable score of 13 runs being "not out." The bowling and fielding on the College side was very good, Gibbons taking 4 wickets for 4 runs and Hopson 4 wickets for 5 runs. The College then went in, but, through the good fielding on the B. N. R. side, were soon out for 22 runs. Messrs. Thoy and Hendricks were the only two who made anything to speak of, their scores being 10 and 7 runs respectively. After a few minutes' interval, the B. N. R. again got in, and scored 55 runs. Mr. Nicholson made a beautiful 17 in spite of his leg being badly hurt for a good part of the time. Mr. Cosseratt also played a good 15, being "not out." The other who got into double figures was Mahmud Saheb, who made 10 runs, including a splendid "fiver." The College again bowled well, especially Gibbons who took 6 wickets for 13 runs. With 78 runs to win and about half-an-hour left for play, the College sent in Messrs. Hopson and S. Cameron to face the bowling of Messrs. Shakespeare and Cosseratt. Cameron after scoring 4 was stumped by Mr. McGarry who was very sharp at the wickets. Hendricks followed Cameron and soon after Hopson was run out in Cosseratt's bowling. Then A. Cameron went in and joined Hendricks. These two played well, making 15 runs each when time was called. The match was decided by the 1st innings, giving the B. N. R. a win by 22 runs. This is the first time the College boys have played on matting, so they were not expected to do very well.

The following is the full score:—

B. N. R.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Nicholson, b Gibbons	1	c Montgomery, b Hopson	17
Hari Shanker, c D'Mello, b Gibbons	3	c A Cameron, b Gibbons	3
Shakespeare, c S Cameron, b Gibbons	4	c Quiterio, b A Cameron	3
Wynne, b Gibbons	0	b Gibbons	0
Dinwiddie, b Hendricks	2	b Gibbons	1
Cosseratt, c Thoy, b Hopson	4	not out	15
Francis, b A Cameron	1	b Gibbons	3
McGarry, not out	13	b A Cameron	0
Egerton, b Hopson	0	*b A Cameron	3
Mahomed Sahib, b Hopson	0	c Hopson, b Gibbons	10
Redmond, b Hopson	3	b Gibbons	0
Extras	13	Extras	0
Total	44	Total	55

* Nugamootoo played for Egerton's 2nd Innings.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.
Gibbons	7	3	4	4	13	3	13	6
A Cameron	7	0	21	1	8	3	10	3
Hendricks	5	0	11	1	7	2	10	0
Hopson	5	1	5	4	7	2	22	1

COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Forde, c Nicholson, b Shakespeare	0	did not bat	
Hendricks, c Cosseratt, b Nicholson	7	not out	15
A Cameron, l-b-w b Nicholson	0	not out	15
Hopson, c Dinwiddie, b Shakespeare	3	run out, b Cosseratt	7
S Cameron, c Cosseratt, b Nicholson	0	s b Shakespeare	4
Gibbons, run out, b Shakespeare	0	did not bat	
Quiterio, c Francis, b Nicholson	0		
Thoy, c Redmond, b Nicholson	10		
Montgomery, b Nicholson	0		
D'Mello, not out	0		
Williams, lb Cosseratt	0		
Extras	2	Extras	4
Total	22	Total	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Nicholson	7	0	17	6	...	...	...	...
Shakespeare	6	1	5	3	5	1	11	1
Cosseratt	1	0	0	1	5	0	25	1
Hari Shanker	...	...	...	...	1	0	9	0

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Cotton Crop for the Early Districts of the Deccan only for the season 1893-94. (Estimates generally up to 5th August.) Deccan:—8½ lakhs acres or 18 per cent below normal, but decrease nominal due to non-receipt of full Khandesh figures. Sowing not complete. Area expected to reach last years figure. Of total acres, Khandesh has returned 7½ lakhs and Nasik and Ahmednagar, each half a lakh. Elsewhere area insignificant. Season irregular, due to unusual rainfall in May. Earliest sowings promise well. Later sowings tried by heavy rain in June and long break in July. Recent showers have, however, greatly improved prospects.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season 1893-94. (Estimates up to 1st August.) Sowings still incomplete. Last year's area not likely to be reached, especially in South Deccan and Karnatak, where last years figures abnormally high.

Gujarat.—Chiefly sown in September. The earlier sowings first delayed and then damaged by excessive rain.

Deccan.—Net decrease. Increase in Nasik more than counterbalanced by decrease in South Deccan. In Khandesh and Nasik sowing rain seasonable and present condition good. In Ahmednager sowing rain scant and crop suffering from subsequent break. So in Sholapur, where insects also injurious.

Karnatak.—Want of rain in July stopped sowings, but with recent rain recommencing. Rats have damaged early sowing. Condition good to middling.

Konkan.—Area comparatively small. Condition fair to good.

Sind.—Information for Karachi and Thar and Parkar not received and in other districts sowing in progress. Indus flood and rainfall favourable Larger area than last year expected. Condition fair to good.

THERE is apparently no room for doubt now as to the richness of the new goldfield at Coolgardie, in Western Australia. Several lucky diggers have lately returned to Perth, and the amount of gold they brought in among them, clearly proves Coolgardie to be a remarkably rich place. The "rush" of miners from the other Australian Colonies is rapidly increasing, and the population of the Western Colony will be considerably augmented by this latest discovery. Coolgardie is a long way from the seaboard, however, and much will have to be done by the Government to open up a proper road-line to the place.

THE HIMALAYA BANK PROSECUTIONS.

THE inquiry by the District Magistrate into the charges against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank continued on Friday the tenth day of the proceedings.

Mr. Dominic Connell, Secretary of the Crown Brewery Company, Mussoorie, was the only witness today, the Court rising at two o'clock. Witness was auditor of the Himalaya Bank from September 1888 to the closing of the Bank. He was elected by the directors temporarily on the death of the previous auditor, and his appointment was confirmed by a general meeting on April 1889. He had not previously performed the duties of an auditor. He audited accounts of 1888, 1889 and 1890. Neither the manager nor the directors asked whether he knew the duties of an auditor, or told him what they were, nor ever asked or spoke to him about the affairs of the Bank during his whole incumbency. He was unaware of the provisions of the Companies Act, and never saw the form of balance-sheet prescribed by the Act until the inquiry by the District Judge in April 1892. Witness described how he made his audits. All he did was to see that the items in the sheets shown him corresponded with those in the ledgers. He never examined any securities and never tried to ascertain whether any accounts were good or bad, secured or unsecured, or barred by limitation; nor did he inquire into the history of any accounts. He never asked for any explanations. He counted the cash about the middle of the audits, but did not know what was the amount on the closing day of the half-year. Generally witness showed a comprehensive ignorance of the Bank accounts, and of his duties. He never looked at the interest sheets or other vouchers, debiting particular accounts with interest. He never could understand the unrealised interest account, but never asked for an explanation. He only once spoke about it to Greenway, who said it was a matter between Moss and the directors. In September 1890 he asked Greenway to get his fee increased. On both occasions of the audit in 1890 he certified that the balance-sheets were in accordance with law, because he saw a similar certificate by Moss on the Crown Brewery Account, of which Moss was auditor. He took for granted that the Bank accounts were correct, and therefore certified that the balance-sheets were correct. He thought the Bank was in a sound condition in 1890.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alston.—He never made any attempt to find out his duties as auditor. He never ascertained that in the ledgers their were balances of accounts making up the total of the item "loans, bills discounted, &c." in the balance-sheets, as a matter of fact he did not know that the items in the balance-sheet were correct. He does not know the item "dash and drafts," said to be incorrect. He knows nothing about this case and takes no interest in it. It did not occur to him that his signing the balance-sheets as correct would have to do with the shareholders adopting the accounts. It did not occur to him that his passing the accounts made the directors and Moss think he appoved of them.

Re-examined.—He had no reason to suppose the directors or manager cared whether he approved of the accounts or not.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplde. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	68	51	57	26	56	7	55	13
Wednesday, August 23rd	....		0	45			0	21
Total	68	51	57	71	56	7	55	34
Total fall to August 23rd, 1892	61	73	56	80	55	59	53	5
Total fall to August 23rd, 1891	71	40	53	53	56	13	50	45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 19th August, 1893:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	72	30	Baroda	36	83
Panjoo	61	55	Mehmadabad	35	10
Vaitarana	51	79	Ahmedabad	29	54
Palghur	64	5	Viramgam	15	27
Gholwad	60	35	Wadhwan	8	80
Daman	73	76	Dabhoi	38	18
Bulsar	54	68	Sevalia	39	10
Nausari	37	61	Godhra	36	17
Surat	37	79	Kharaghora	16	93
Kim	37	18	Limkhera	39	85
Broach	41	23	Dohad	29	86

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall at the following stations for week ending Friday, 18th Aug. 1893:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	54	45	Nasik	32	82
Raver	12	10	Deolali	29	52
Nimbhora	21	31	Ghoti	73	89
Bhadli	19	63	Nargaon	17	27
Jalgaon	18	32	Warangaon	19	85
Sirsoli	14	7	Hootgi	19	61
Mhasawad	18	68	Mohol	13	13
Maheji	23	25	Madha	11	5
Pachora	24	87	Barsi Road	12	85
Kajgaon	17	12	Kem	12	11
Naydongri	14	82	Jeur	13	25
Chalisgaon	16	35	Pomalwari	11	5
Nandgaon	14	77	Diksal	11	42
Munmar	16	96	Lonauli	16	14
Lasalgaon	22	31	Dhond	13	56
Khervadi	22	82	Ta'egaon	38	8

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Presure has decreased rapidly at Raipur, but has changed by moderate or small amounts over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest at and in the neighbohrhood of Raipur. Gradients are slight on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay, and moderately steep over the rest of the country. Winds are north-easterly at Agra and west-south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Musulipatam, Bellary and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj and Seconderabad, 16 at Akola and Masulipatam, 14 at Ajmere, Rajkot and Khandwa, and 12 at Bombay and Jubulpore. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° above the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Dessa, Rajkot, Saugor, Jubulpore and Surat, and 5° to 11° below it at Solapur, Belgaum, Bangalore and Bellary. The minimum temperature is 6° in defect of the mean at Sholapur and 4° in excess at Delhi and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66 at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. About three inches of rain has fallen at Cawnpore (2·97"), nearly two inches at Nagpur and Hoshangabad, and light to moderate showers at Veraval, Saugor, Jubulpore, Allahabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about one third of its average strength. Conditions are hence favourable for light to moderate showers on the West Coast. Abnormals indicate that the depression noted in yesterday's report off Masulipatam has grown slightly deeper and appears to be now approaching the East Coast near Masulipatam. The winds around the depression are cyclonic and are increasing in strength at Secunderabad and Masulipatam. This disturbance shows a tendency to move in west-north-westerly direction and is influencing the weather in Berar, the Central Provinces and the northern part of the Madras Presidency, and rain is to be expected there. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, conditions are improving, and light to moderate local showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

Wednesdays observations:—The barometer is rising north east and north west of India but falling in the intermediate region and depression is reported from the bay now crossing Orissa and Gangam into the east of the Central Provinces. A well marked cyclonic circulation prevails around the depression and strong monsoons blowing across the Peninsula. Rain, very general, except in the plains north west of India but except few places, amounts not large. Akyab, reports four and three quarter inches, Bhamo, Cuttack Hazaribagh and Cawnpur over two inches and Diamond Islad, Bogra Mussoorie, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi and Seoni over one inch. The heat is slightly excessive except in Bombay and Madras, where there is a trifling deficiency. The highest maximum is 107° montgomery.

METEOROLOGICLA OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·767
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of wind*	W N W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	301
Fall of Rain	0·21
Total fall during month	11·27
" " year	55·34
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 23rd August	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tannadice, 1,407 tons, Captain C Habecost, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE Ship Forteviot, 2,962 tons, Captain J. N. Jackson, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Newcastle N. S. W. June 20th, brought a cargo of 4,560 tons coals and Mr. G. A. Smith as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs King, King and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
D	Clan Fraser	1330	Henderson	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
F	Tannadice	1243	Habicort	Mauritius	21-8	H C Joosub
H&J	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd&Co
K	Taif	875	Hannah	Not fixed		H C Joosub
L	Java	919	Frohawk	Zanzizbar	30-8	M Mackenzie
M	Rheinfels	1773	Weber	Hamburg	25-8	Glade & Co
Q	Pachumba	866	Russell			M Mackenzie&Co
Alongside						
H	Satrunji	547	A Fakeeri	Not fixed		Shepherd &Co
H	Gharapuri	30	Crane			Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Oriental	5045	Moule	London		P & O Co
2	Persia	2318	Hutchinson	Liverpool	29-8	Graham & Co
4	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	24-8	P & O Co
5	Hydaspes	1893	Gordon	Brindisi	25-8	P & O Co
6	Imperatrix	2 31	Nicolich	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
9	Nairung	2860	Bullock	Rangoon		T Morrison
13	Malwa	1694	Blackburn	China	6-9	P & O Co
15	Kolpino	1580	Smith	Karachi	23-8	F Muir & Co
16	Swordsman	666	McDermott	Mauritius		V Ebram &Co

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Singapore s	Canepa	Genoa, &c.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Umballa s	Hoare	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Tannadice, Captain Habecost, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August.			
19	Canara s	Alexander	Rangoon, Aug 16.
	Maharaja s	Craig	Rangoon, Aug 10.
	Clan Mancintosh s	McAllister	Liverpool, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

August 18.—Steamer Nurani.
August 19.—Steamers Gulf of Martaban, Germania, Patna, Pentakota and Warora.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—50 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Persia s—20 cases whisky, The Bombay Co.
Clan Alpine s—100 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—16 cases corn flour, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Persia s—25 cases soap, W and A Graham and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—2 cases peafumed spirit, V Fucile and Co; 18 cases printed books, &c, Thacker and Co.
Shannon s—8 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Canton s—3 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.
Thames s—7 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Formosa s—30 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Etona s—10 cases chemicals, E Mahomedalli and Co; 5 cases printing ink, K Shreecrishnadas; 6 cases liqueur, Croft, Mody and Co; 9 cases butter, Eduljee Ruttonjee; 19 cases chemicals, &c, J Jewraj and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Rheinfells s—40 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 9 cases perfumed spirit, A H G Hoosein; 10 bales tissue paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 cases matches, A H Kurrimbux; 5 bales printing papers, A H Abdoolally.
Baria s—14 cases beer, Croft, Mody and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baria s—6 cases soap, T M Hajee Aboo.
Rheinfels s—15 cases foolscap papers, N Hiptoolabhoy; 19 cases paper, Volkart Brothers; 898 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—13 cases lampware, R Ditmar; 49 bales papers, Volkart Bros; 88 cases papers, S A S Dawood; 110 bales papers, D R Umrigar and Co; 41 cases glassware, J Runmull.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—5 cases tobacco, Hormuz Sheriar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—121 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 57 bales wool, M Kassambhoy and Co; 70 bales wool, J Carra; 41 bales wool, T Jewandas; 41 bales wool, A Jaffer; 125 bales wool, C Nanjee; 8 cases condiments, C Heerjeebhoy Setna; 18 cwts gum, M Hirachand.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—20 bales skins, Beier and Katz; 11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 5,300 cwts castorseed; A Blascheck and Co; 102 bales hemp, and 1 case skins, N Futehally and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kolpino s—30,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, U Khimjee; 500 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 2,001 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steaurt and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—4 cases woollen carpets, Fleming, Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Idar s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 428 cwts myrabollams and 600 cwts groundnuts; Nansee Khairaz and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat bran, 480 cwts wheat pollards, and 495 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co; 1000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—3260 cwts castorseed and 325 cwts mowraseed; Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Hydaspes s—1,024 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—26 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—50 bales twist, and 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 6 chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 66 chests opium, H A Esmal and Co; 37 chests opium, N J Abraham; 120 chests opium, E Ebrahim and Co; 34 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 63 cwts goagul, Q Lun Ecoo; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, B Balchand; 22 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 27 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 32 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 7 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 47 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 17 chests opium, Tata and Co; 40 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 23 chests opium, R Buldeodas; 8 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 8 chests opium, J Samirmul; 13 chests opium, J Moolchand; 7 chests opium, M Byramjee; 18 chests opium, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—212½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 56 chests opium, E J Abraham; 36 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 23 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 21 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 13 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 91 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 29½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 16 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 11½ chests opium, J Moolchand.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kerbela s—242 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 23.

Wilkie, Capt, Bo, Lanc Regt, on leave, to England.
Bailly, Capt, Bo, 17th Infy, on duty, to Karachi.
Beddoes, Lieut, Bengal, D Fuslrs, on leave, to England.
Orr, Major, Bo, Comt, on furlough, to England.
Sir Johnson, Bart, Major, Bo, K O York L I, off leave, to Mhow.
Leveson-Gover, Lt, Bo, 1st Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
King, Major, Ms, R A, from leave, to Madras.
Chitty, Lt, Bo, 6th L I, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th August.

1. All the arms, accoutrements and ammunition in the possession of Volunteers must be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—Messrs. E. H. Hickman, T. L. Roberts and R. Pescio to A Troop; and Messrs. G. Service and R. D. Huges to B Troop.

2. Messrs. W. D. Graham and R. Wehrli on rejoining are posted to B Troop.

3. The following promotions are sanctioned:—Corporal T. J. Bennett and Lce Corporal H. A. Payne to be Sergeants to complete the establishment.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Friday, 25th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Friday, 25th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

2. The following drills will take place next week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 29th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Wednesday, 30th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 1st proximo, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 29th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Wednesday, 30th instant 8-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 1st proximo, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 22nd instant and posted as follows:—No. 338 Gunner C. B. Wise, No. 3 Sub-division, No. 1 Company; and No. 33? Gunner J. T. Wignall, No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Company.

4. All members in possession of arms, ammunition or equipment are requested to return the same to Head-Quarters at once.

5. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 23rd instant is granted to Gunner D. Robb.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

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MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co. Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, a NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS, a good NEEDLEWOMAN, to go to Tasmania with an Officer's Family end of September. German or French Maid suitable. Apply to "FORTH," care of this Office.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 23.

CONSOLS and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged in London yesterday, at 97 5-8 and 107¼ respectively. The price of Bar Silver advanced ¾d., per oz., say to 34¾d.; but in New York the value of the metal was still called nominal,, demand Exchange on London leaving 1¼ cent, to 4·86¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 125,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 74·25 cents per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in London, at £65 5-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 2¾d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent., higher, at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London advanced 9 centimes to fcs. 25·36½.

The Wheat Market was dull, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ¼d., per cental lower, at 5s. 7½d., Ex-Quay. Linseed was firmer; but no fresh quotations are given by Reuter.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firmer last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions except August-September (in which the advance was only 3-64d.,) the extreme quotations being 4 7-64d., for August deliveries, and 4⅜d., for December-January. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

An advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, and September Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·11 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Our local market for the staple has remained quiet in tone, and with only a small business passing; but prices are still unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 195; and 100 bales of Dhollera ("Fully Good") at Rs. 190; while the Mills have taken 1,358 bales in all, consisting of 600 Dhulia, at Rs. 154; 200 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 204; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 194; 100 each of Talpatrie, at Rs. 180; and Barsee, at Rs. 190; 83 Dharwar, at Rs. 192; and 75 Broach, at Rs. 205 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, and few fresh transactions have been reported to-day; but prices are still without change.

SEEDS also have been taken to only a small extent to-day by shippers in a steady market. Linseed is unchanged in value; but Rapeseed is one anna per cwt., higher, our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.
Do. Do. Cawnpore ,, 6-7-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 ,,
Do. Red Do. ,, 6-1-0 ,, 6-3-6 ,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	1,344	bales.
Wheat	4,157	cwts.
Linseed	1,929	,,
Rapeseed..................................	5,643	,,
Castorseed................................	2,359	,,
Rice	37,986	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, with but little enquiry for tonnage in any position. The P. and O. Company has booked cargo for London at 14s., and for Genoa at 22s. 6d., per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 3 13-16 to ⅞d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1-16d., higher for Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d., for three months' sight Credits, at which several rates a little was done at the opening; but quotations soon receded, a demand for Silver setting in, combined with speculative purchases of Bank Paper, under the belief that Government will sell Councils below 1s. 3d., this week. This would, of course, tend to weaken rates further for, as we have before pointed out, owing to the abnormal importations of Silver, since May last, combined with this being an "off season" as regards exports, it will still take some time before our market can absorb the proceeds of the Silver. Meantime the market closed unsettled this evening as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......1s. 2 7/8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ......1s. 2 13-16d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 2 15-[illegible]d. ,,
Credits do. ......1s. 3½ to [illegible]-32d. ,,
Francs do. ......1·59½ to [illegible]·60 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull and drooping, and rates for Fours which were quoted at opening at 105 5-8 for Money, and 105¼ for Account behind 1-16 per cent., to 105 9-16 and 105 7-16 to ¼ respectively, at which they left off, 97 is still named for the new 3½ per cent Loan.

SHARES are inanimate, and the only changes in quotations for Cotton Mill Scrip to-day are a decline of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas and Maneckji Petit. Bank of Bombay shares have further declined Rs. 7½, say to Rs. 1,155.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua except San Juan Del Sur interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 2 p.m. 26th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	4	51 a.m.	15	17
Teheran	23	2	39 p.m.	...	15
Suez	23	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 23rd August, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	38	...	4
,, Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
,, Madras	2	2	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	77,000	1,01,000	4,000	1,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	167	219	9	395
For previous 5 weeks of half-year........	4,26,151	4,68,219	24,086	9,18,456
Total for 6 weeks ..	5,03,151	5,69,219	28,086	11,00,456
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,276	61,361	1,682	1,35,319
Per mile of Ry do.	159	131	4	294
Total to corresponding date do.	4,70,962	5,20,186	24,977	10,16,125

Increase for the week...................... Rs. 46,681
Do. to date .... ,, 84,331

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	20	920
Or per mile of Railway	20	16	1	37
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	2,731	1,777	65	4,573
Total for 6 weeks ...	3,231	2,177	85	5,493
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—August 23, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, Robert Drennan, infant son of Osborne and Ada Marshall, aged 3 months and 4 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENNYS—August 14, at "Ellerslie," Murree, the wife of Captain C J Dennys, I S C, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi, of a daughter.

WARNER—August 17, at No 1, The Ridge, Darjiling, the wife of Oliver W Warner, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BENTLEY—DADD—August 16, at Christ Church, Kurseong by the Rev R W H Stewart Frederic, second son of W Bentley, Esq, Scarboro', to Ada Seaton, daughter of the late Edward Joseph Dadd, Esq.

SECOND EDITION.

FULL NARRATIVE
OF THE
MAHOMEDAN
AND
HINDU RIOTS
OF AUGUST 1893
IN BOMBAY,
As it appeared from Day to Day in the *Bombay Gazette*,
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Buildings, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

THE action of the Secretary of State is universally condemned as unfair towards the Government whose interests he is supposed to represent in London, and is bound to support. The course he has taken in putting up Council bills virtually to a Dutch auction, at a time when there is no genuine trade demand, has jeopardised the success of measures which the Government of India took with the full concurrence and sanction of the Government at home. The result has been that the confidence of the public in the ultimate success of those measures has received a rude shock. The new currency reform was accepted by the mercantile community, and regarded as a welcome deliverance from the fluctuations which rendered sound business well-nigh impossible. Had the Secretary of State acted with ordinary regard to the state of the market the preparations for the coming export season would be now proceeding more smoothly than has been possible of late years, when constant heavy fluctuations in exchange were a source of serious embarrassment. But the fluctuations which were believed to be at an end, have been afresh started by the extraordinary course taken in London. A quite fallacious belief has been created in the native mind that the Government policy has failed, and that the mints will be re-opened one of these days to the free coinage of silver. Hence there is an immense amount of gambling in silver bullion, carried on chiefly by wealthy cliques of the Marwarri community who have within a few weeks imported unprecedented quantities of cheap silver. This bullion is sent up-country, partly to be coined into rupees in certain native mints which are still open, and partly to be sold to the retail jewellers and dealers who are delighted to obtain the raw material at a cheaper rate, and take no account whatever of the fact that the British mints have been, as they believe temporarily, closed. This newly-imported bullion, in addition to the silver imported by the Banks which the Government have been taking over, by so much diminish the demand which otherwise would have arisen for Council bills. The fall in the value of the rupee below one shilling and threepence has inflicted a two-fold loss on Government. They have had to pay for the silver taken over from the Banks a much larger number of rupees than would have been required had exchange remained at one shilling and threepence three-farthings; while the absence of competition for Council bills has lowered the rate obtainable by nearly a penny.

In the course of a few days, however, what is left of the Bank silver will have been taken over and paid for by the Government, and that source of disturbance will come to an end. But the speculative imports of silver in the hope of profiting by a reversion to the system of free coinage will be only stimulated by the final absorption of silver to the value of a million and a quarter imported by the Banks. While this reckless importation of silver continues there can be no prospect of steadiness in exchange, or recovery of confidence. The fact that there has been excessive importation of bar silver quite beyond the ordinary requirements of the country during the last three months is indisputable. The speculators, not content with importing and bulling silver, bear exchange at the same time, by an ingenious combination. They purchase silver through the Exchange Banks; but before giving the order to one Bank to buy, they buy bills largely at the other Banks in excess of any real business requirements. When the Bank which orders silver seeks bills for the amount payable in London the rate is found to be reduced by the speculative buying and thus the market is beared. This is the secret of the large purchases of bills recently, amounting to some two hundred thousand pounds, which sent the rupee down from 1s. 3½d. at which the Secretary of State had sold twelve lakhs of Council bills, to 1s. 2 7-8d. Such a coup as this would be impossible if silver could only be imported on payment of a duty. The Accountant-General, in his speech in the Town Hall in August last year, recommended an import duty on silver as a necessary adjunct to the other measures proposed by the Currency Association, which have been since adopted by Government. Indeed in nearly all proposals for the improvement of the Indian Currency an import duty on silver found a place. It is certain that the free admission of silver is now a very serious obstacle to the success of the new currency scheme, and it is unquestionably an incentive to gambling on the part of the astute speculators who are flooding the country with silver far beyond its real requirements. The levying of a duty on imported silver would have the incidental advantage of adding to the value of the silver already in the country, either hoarded in bullion or worn as ornaments, and thus recouping in some measure the loss occasioned by the closing of the Mints against its coinage. Silver is now an article of luxury, the taxation of which is in every country regarded as legitimate; it will no longer be, if it ever was, largely utilised for hoarding, for gold will be preferred. It can only be used for ornaments and in the arts, and even with a duty it would still be as cheap and as abundant for the purposes of the jeweller as it was before the closing of the mints. Gold stands on a different footing altogether. It often finds its way back to the Banks which have imported it for the Marwarri, and thus becomes an article of export, and in that way forms to a certain extent a part of the currency of the country without passing through the mints. By allowing free entry to gold and by placing an import duty on silver, the establishment of a gold standard which the Government of India has in view, would be greatly facilitated. The superabundance of silver is admittedly one of the chief obstacles standing in the way of that necessary reform.

The silver difficulty removed, there would be no reason for discouragement apart from the inexplicable procedure of the Secretary of State. The months of August and September are always characterised by depression, the export trade being then at its slackest. It happens that the Calcutta jute season, which usually begins about the end of August, is from some seasonal cause late this year, but the crop is exceptionally large, and seven crores will be required to finance it. The indigo crop is fully up to the average, if not beyond. When these exports begin, and are in the usual course immediately followed by tea, the present slackness will come to an end. It is the confident expectation in business circles that in November and December exchange will have gone up to one and fourpence, and that early in the new year it will go higher. We may indeed expect that when business is at its briskest the rupee will be one shilling and five pence or even more. So far as this city is concerned the unfortunate riots which broke out ten days ago, have undoubtedly added to the paralysis of trade. But already there are gratifying signs of improvement in this respect. Work has been resumed at the docks and at Colaba, and with the return of confidence we may look forward to an early resumption of trade. Fortunately there is good reason to expect that on this side of India as in Bengal the volume of exports, especially in cotton and seeds, will be exceptionally large. It is calculated that a crore a month will be required to finance the Indian trade from November to April. Exchange will necessarily rise, and being no longer influenced by speculative operations in America might be expected to show an unwonted degree of stability if the Secretary of State had not created a widespread feeling of distrust which can soon be allayed, and must operate unfavourably for some time to come. A new element of disturbance and difficulty has been introduced by the issue of the notification of a compensation allowance to all non-domiciled officers under Government for losses by exchange. This new departure will add a crore more or less to the deficit, which it was hoped would disappear with exchange at sixteenpence—a rate which for some three months of the financial year has been made impossible by the course which it has seemed good to the India Office to take. This aggravation of the financial difficulties besetting the Government adds seriously to the gravity of the situation, which has been so unexpectedly created.

ALTHOUGH we would not go the length of recommending those of our countrymen who come under the fifty-five years' rule to retire to Native States where the rate of exchange may not trouble them, we cannot deny that the repose and peace they seem to afford to those who live in them is exceedingly seductive. That is, of course, if we may rely wholly on the evidence contained in administration reports which annually come to hand. Taking Radhanpur and Palanpur as examples, there is much that is attractive in both of them. Radhanpur, with an area of eleven hundred and fifty square miles, and a population of ninety-eight thousand, boasts that it is probably the only first-class Native State in Gujarat which pays tribute neither to the British Government nor to the Gaekwar. At the same time it is loyalty typified, and the first paragraph of the report refers to its "royal family," and tells us that the present Nawab Saheb, his Highness Bismilla Khanji Babi is the fourth descendant of Babi Javan Marad Khanji, who was very famous in the history of Gujarat, and was the last Imperial Viceroy of Gujarat in the times of the Moguls. The military contribution which vexes the souls of very many residents in British India, is so trifling in Radhanpur that it may practically be left out of the account. The standing army of the State numbers sixty-four all told, and a "Jemadar of the Paltan" is Commander-in-Chief. An improvement has apparently been made in the equipment of this force. We read that each man has "been given a gun of three stripes, called the tower and a bayonet." With what weapon they were armed before is not stated, but it is scarcely likely that the soldiery were archers, for their principal duty is to keep a watch over the room in the palace in which the State jewellery is kept. As to police, Radhanpur boasts a force of two hundred and twenty-six, each of whom have a gun and a bayonet, and their discipline is doubtless all that can be desired, since we are assured that "they are taught a little of drill also necessary for giving salute." Crime is not a serious element of life in Radhanpur, and out of every three prisoners arrested one at least is acquitted; so the police have evidently but little to do. A special force of seven hundred and forty village constables is maintained at a cost of five thousand rupees a year. The prisoners, it is claimed, are not of a mischievous tendency, and though the jail is not properly ventilated and they have had to suffer much from fever, they have never attempted to escape. Local self-government is not unknown in Radhanpur, though perhaps it has an entirely unique existence. The capital boasts a municipality; but it seems it is maintained at the expense of the State as the strict municipal income is too small for the purpose. The other influences tend to make life agreeable in this remarkable State; the Administration Report containing records of direct divine interposition on two distinct occasions. His Highness, being advised to go to Dumas for a change of climate, went, and by the grace of the Almighty his health was greatly improved: the freedom of the city from fires during the past year is also officially notified as being due to the grace of God. Then again the State intervenes for the encouragement of private enterprise. There is a cotton-ginning factory at Saoni, but its proprietors being involved in pecuniary difficulties "it could not work well"; therefore, the State lent a helping hand to it, and there is a prospect of prosperity in the coming year. The necessity of providing for the education of the people is not lost sight of, and extensive public works have been and are being carried on. Of the Scott Canal it is solemnly recorded that it was opened amidst the satisfaction and exclamations of the inhabitants of Radhanpur, but "as it rained cats and dogs, it disordered the wooden piles of the dam," which are to be repaired. Transit duties were abolished in honour of her Majesty's jubilee, and now octroi duties have been abolished for five years as an experiment.

AT length the Opium Commission has been formed. It consists of nine members, two of whom are natives of India. Lord Brassey, as was announced some time since, is the Chairman. He has visited India, and has therefore some experience of the country, though probably little of the habits of the people. Sir Alfred Lyall, whose many friends will welcome him again to India, will be able with Mr. Fanshawe, the Bengali landowner, and the Indian merchant to supply any deficiency of Indian experience on the part of the other members of the Commission. Sir William Roberts, a distinguished physician, who was formerly professor of medicine in the Victoria College, supplies the scientific element which is essential to any body that has to inquire into the toxical effects of a drug in such general use. The anti-opiumists will find in the presence of Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., and Mr. A. Pease a guarantee that the inquiry will be very thorough and searching. Mr. Caine has been more than once in this country and his excellent Guide to India will be of great use to some of his colleagues. Whether he will be an impartial inquirer may be doubted. He has a strong bias against opium, and has never had any experience of its effects, either soothing or deleterious, but he will be a first-rate counsel for the prosecution. It may be doubted however whether he will be able to bring home to opium a tithe of the guilt which he attributes with equal impartiality to the wine of the rich, and the poor man's beer. The papers which came by the last mail give us Mr. Caine's explanation of the recent "fite" in the House, of which he is himself a distinguished and blameless member—genial ruffian though he be. "It was all the liquor" he said. "If it had been at five o'clock, there would have been no row at all. But a pint of wine makes a deal of noise." That is a fault which he will not be able to bring home to opium. In all the long eventful annals of the East, there is no record of a free fight having taken place in Council or Durbar under the influence of the juice of the poppy.

PRINCE Vadhana, the representative of Siam at Paris, is the half-brother of the King. He has occupied the post about two years, being also accredited to Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Prince Vadhana is about thirty. He speaks very little French, and in his interviews at the Quai d'Orsay, he is accompanied by Mr. Wilberforce Wyke, Secretary of Legation, who serves as interpreter. Neither the climate nor the *cuisine* of Paris proved palatable to the Prince, who suffered much during his first winter. He finds solace in the Opera. He is unmarried, and there are no receptions at the Legation, but the Siamese students of the Faculties of Paris are its habitual guests.

AMIDST her arduous labours, as a writer of novels, Miss Braddon has found time to discover a Teutonic Shakespeare. "The gaze of the critical Press," she declares, by which she means no doubt the critics who persist in devoting their attention to Ibsen, as though no other dramatist ever existed, "is so steadily directed northward, as to overlook that large tract of country to the east which has furnished the English stage with not a few successes, chiefly of the farcical order." Her genius, in fact, as she explains in an article in "The National Review," is to be found in Germany, and his name is Hermann Sudermann. His meaning, it seems, is as crystal clear as Pinero's, his style as natural, but the scope and construction of his plays are after the Gallic manner, with an added poignancy, "a bitter flavour, that has more of stern reality than is to be found in the comedies of Augier, Sardou, or Dumas." It is clear that should Herr Sudermann ever become popular here, we shall not have a very lively time of it. His sauce to meat, we are fore-warned, is sorrow. The "leit-motiv" of all his novels, is human suffering. Only in one story, "Frau Sorge," does he allow any mitigation to sorrow, and in that he steeps his hero in misery from infancy to manhood. Herr Sudermann's principal effort seems to be a play called "Sodom's Ende," where "the minor characters are left to wallow in the mire of their own infamy, while the hero turns his back upon home and kindred, stung by the utter failure of his endeavour to save his sister's honour, or to arouse one worthy feeling in the minds of his parents."

BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON, whose daughter is married to Ibsen's son, is a man of a totally different type to the latter. The strong friendship that at one time existed between the two men, exists no longer. They remain friends, but they agree to differ in almost every important point of life. Bjornson's whole heart is in politics, and he is one of the leaders of the Radical party in Norway, although he has never sat in the Storthing, thinking that he has greater power and independence outside. He is described as a big man, with a well-knit form denoting great physical strength, and a splendid head, signifying great, mental power. He is some years younger than Ibsen. Although Bjornson has travelled much, he has been but once in England, and that was only for a week many years ago. "Perhaps I may go again some day," he said, "for I am an apostle of Herbert Spencer's and a great reader of your literature, although I speak the language very badly."

THE Marquess of Dufferin seems to be still a favorite with the Parisian boulevardier, notwithstanding what has been written about him by the anti-English section of French journalists and politicians. A Parisian society chronicler, relates, that the marquess and a member of the British Embassy were strolling down the Rue de Rivoli a few afternoons since, and on being recognised was saluted as if he was the Prince of Wales, or some other royal personage. The Marquess of Dufferin shook hands with several of the unknown bystanders, who approached him for that purpose, but the crowd at last became so great that he and his friend were obliged to hail a cab.

THE expenditure of the United States last year on her Army and Navy, which included pensions, was over $239,000,000—far more than half of the entire cost of the Government, and nearly double the military expenditure of either France or Germany.

AGRICULTURAL returns show that in England farmers will have an excellent second cut of grass, so that the supply of hay will not be so scanty a was feared, while the potato crop is reported to b one of the best ever known. The yield of turnip also beats the record.

VISCOUNT COBHAM, who has succeeded the lat Earl of Derby as trustee of the National Portra Gallery, is a many sided man. Middle-aged peop still know him better as Lord Lyttelton, the he of the famous family of cricketers. By some my terious process, he blossomed into Viscount Cobh on the death of the late Duke of Buckingham, a has succeeded in working up a fresh reputation versatility under his new name. Lord Cobham an experienced railway man, and was appoin Railway Commissioner, a £3,000 a year post, on death of Mr. Price. He is a great authority on and is an enthusiastic golfer. His new golf co at Hagley, will become one of the best link England.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PERSONNEL OF THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The following are the names of those composing the Opium Commission :—

Lord Brassey.
Sir William Roberts.
Sir A. Lyall.
Mr. Arthur Pease.
Mr. Fanshawe.
Mr. Caine.
Mr. Mowbray.
One Bengali Landowner.
An Indian Merchant.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE RIOTS IN WALES.

Quiet has been restored in Wales in the Mining districts, and many of the collieries have resumed work.

THE DUKE OF COBURG.

The death is announced of the Duke of Coburg.

CHOLERA SPREADING.

The cholera has appeared at Rotterdam, and is spreading seriously in Hungary and Russia.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

A speech made by Senator Voorhees in the Senate last night, urging the repeal of what he called the vicious Sherman Law, has produced a deep impression, Senator Voorhees being a pronounced bimetallist.

COLONEL WILMOT'S JOINTED LANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Final reports on Colonel Eardly Wilmot's new jointed lance have not yet been received, but it is believed that the reports, after testing up to the present, are unsatisfactory.

THE NEW POST AT KURRAM.

The new Civil and Military post is to be established at Kurram, immediately.

NEW LEGISLATION.

It is practically decided, that bills to amend the Indian Volunteers' Act and the Foreign and Jurisdiction Act, will be reserved for the Calcutta Session of the Legislative Council.

AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.

There are 500 men at present in Khelat, but if there are no signs of any further disturbances, a squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, which was sent up a short time since, will be removed at once.

PUBLIC WORKS REORGANISATION.

Mr. Walker, Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, has been placed on special duty, for an indefinite period, in connection with the proposed Public Works re-organisation scheme. This despatch will not be supplied to the press, probably for some considerable time.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES.

H. E. the Viceroy directs that the Government of India offices are to remain open in Simla, until Saturday, the 4th November, and to open in Calcutta on Monday, the 6th idem.

THE NEW LADIES' RIFLE RANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

A ladies' rifle range, constructed near the polo-ground, was opened this afternoon by Lady Harris. The range was built by funds provided by the Poona Gymkhana with an object of encouraging rifle and revolver shooting. The range was designed by Major Duperier, and the work executed by Lieutenant Walpole. Lady Harris fired the first shot, from a distance of fifty yards, making a bulls-eye. The ladies competition followed. Condition, five shots at fifty and five shots at hundred yards. Sixteen ladies competed. Three prizes were offered, consisting of a silver cream and sugar bowl, presented by two members of the Gymkhana. Mrs. Blundell and Mrs. Philips tied for the first prize, each having made 23 at fifty and 21 at hundred yards, total 44. On the tie being shot off at one hundred yards, Mrs. Philips, who was the only lady who fired lying down, won. This lady has only had three days' practice with the rifle, and deserves credit for her capital win. Mrs. Blundell gets the pearl and sapphire scarf pin, presented by General Blundell. The shooting off of this tie excited great interest. Mrs. Von Donop, Mrs. Burder, and Mrs. Quill tied for the third place with an aggregate score of 42. Mrs. Von Donop made 24 at fifty and 18 at one hundred yards, Mrs. Burder 22 and 20 respectively and Mrs. Quill 21 at each range. In the shooting off of the tie Mrs. Burder was the winner. Prize, 250 rounds of ammunition, presented by Major Rosseter. The other competitors, at the range, were Mrs. Walter Lang, Mrs. Pengree, Lady Harris, Mrs. Doig, Miss Sheringham, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Scannell, Mrs. L. H. Vidal, Miss U. Vidal, Mrs. Budgen, and Mrs. Jones. The shooting was very good, and certainly would have been much better, but for the nervousness exhibited by some of the fair competitors. There was a very large gathering, including H. E. the Governor, his staff, and the chief members of society at present in Poona.

CRICKET.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA VS. THE KATHIAWAR ELEVEN.

The Kathiawar Eleven defeated Kirkee in a two-days' match by five wickets. Kirkee made 218 and 211 runs, respectively, in their first and second innings, and the Kathiawar team made 219 in their first innings and 113 for five wickets in their second.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. AHMEDNAGAR.

The return match between the Poona Gymkhana and Ahmednagar resulted in a draw, Ahmednagar having made 168 and 234 respectively, and Poona 249 in their first innings and 23 for the loss of two wickets in their second innings.

CAPTAIN McMAHON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPNDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

Captain McMahon, Political Department, has left the Beluchistan Agency for Peshawar, where he joins the Kabul Mission.

SIR DENIS FITZPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will probably leave Simla during the second week of October, making a tour in Kulu, on his way back to the Plains.

THE MUSHKOF-BOLAN RAILWAY.

Headings in the Pamir tunnel on the Mushkof-Bolan Railway were successfully united on Monday afternoon last. The tunnel in question is the second longest in India, and is being constructed for a double line of rails.

MOUNTAIN GUNS FOR THE CHIN HILLS.

The Infantry Garrisons at Fort White, Falam, and Haka, in the Chin Hills, are each to receive two mountain guns with a mule department. This arrangement is similar to that followed in the case of the Gurkha Regiments in Assam.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Kabul Mission camp will be ready to start from Peshawar by the 24th instant, but the Amir has not as yet intimated that preparations for the reception and supply of the Mission, within his territory, have been completed. Everything appears to be very quiet in the Khyber and on the route to Kabul, and rumour has it that the Amir's preparations are being pushed on.

KHELAT NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

Last news from Khelat is that Gohur Khan has retired into almost an impregnable fort, after firing and plundering several villages, and proclaiming himself as Khan of the State. The camp at Khelat has been fired into once or twice, but the pretender's followers will probably disperse rapidly now that their leader has drawn off.

Posts are to be established at Mangachar and Mastung to ensure quiet. Two squadrons of Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad will march at once from Rhindli up the Bolan to clear out any marauders who may be hanging about the Pass.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION AND THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The British Indian Association have memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the Opium Commission. They consider that the Commission in no way represents the sense of the House of Commons; that the consumption of narcotics is of ancient, nay even divine, origin; and that the effects of opium, even when used in excess, are comparatively harmless, and when used in moderation beneficial and positively necessary. The memorialists foresee a grave evil attendant on the prohibition to use opium, and anticipate a corresponding increase in the consumption of alcohol. They draw his Honor's attention to the eminent medical opinion in India on the question as supporting their representations. The memorial further states that the stoppage of the opium traffic would be a ruin to a large body of cultivators, and that misery and discontent would be caused all over the country and rendered intolerable by reason of increased taxation. They wind of by saying that the Commission is wholly unnecessary and uncalled for as regards the circumstance of this country, and they protest against the cost of the Commission being defrayed out of Indian revenues. They, therefore, pray that the Lieutenant-Governor lay a memorial before the Governor-General-in Council, and move his Excellency to protest against the payment of expenses of the Commission out of the revenues of the country.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 22.

The s. s. Canton arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 23.

The Orient steamer Oroya, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5-8
Bar Silver	34½

COMPENSATION TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A sentence in the paragraph on "Compensation to Government Servants" in Tuesday's paper is misleading. You say, supposing the market rate of exchange to be 1s. 4d., "the allowance payable during the quarter would therefore be granted at 6¼ per cent. on the full salary limited to the maximum of Rs. 1,666 2-3."

On a monthly salary the maximum compensation payable would be one-twelfth of the sum just mentioned, or Rs. 138 8-9, which is equivalent to 6¼ per cent. on Rs. 2,222 2-9. This may be considered as the maximum salary for the purpose of the compensation, whatever the market rate of the exchange may be.

The following formulæ may be of interest. If A be the number of rupees to the sovereign at 1s. 6d., and B at the market rate to be assumed, then the rate per cent. at which the compensation will be calculated on the whole salary (not exceeding Rs. 2,222 2-9) will be

$$100\left\{\frac{B-A}{2A}\right\} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{15}{4}\left\{B-A\right\}$$

Or, if P be the number of pence in the rupee at the market rate, the rate per cent. will be—

$$100\left\{\frac{G}{P}-\frac{1}{2}\right\}$$

—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Aug. 22. W. P. S.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Lord Frankfort is granted two months' leave to Kashmir.

Major J. C. Tyler, Royal Engineer, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Minors.

Captain E. H. J. Reay, Wiltshire Regiment, is granted one month's extension of leave.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. G. Bruce, rejoins 1-5th Gurkhas, in October next on return from duty in Gilgit.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Majors M. W. Biddulph and G. Fiend, Northumberland Fusiliers.

One troop of the 8th Bengal Cavalry will leave Allahabad on October 2nd for Calcutta to take up orderly and escort duties there during the cold weather.

Major R. L. A. Pennington, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, is appointed Chief Inspector, School of Musketry, Chungla Gully.

Lieutenant R. J. Bentinck, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed A. D. C. to the Resident of Hyderabad, and to the officiating command of the Resident's escort.

Lieutenant G. Cattlell, Middlesex Regiment; and N. F. Uniacke, 19th Hussars, remain at Home on extended leave till 18th October and 23rd January next respectively.

The undermentioned Lieutenants of Royal Engineers embark in September next for a tour of duty in India :—A. Gardiner, C. R. Tonge, A. J. Close, R. G. King, A. T. Chamier, E. N. Stockie and H. B. D. Campbell.

The following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalions.—Major D. J. Mac G. MacDonald, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Captain W. H. Salmon, King's Royal Rifles; Captain N. C. Welch, Hampshire Regiment; Lieutenant C. R. Bradshaw, West Kent Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Major J. H. Campbell, and Lieutenant A. Elphinston, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Major C. W. Knox, Hampshire Regiment; Lieutenants H. S. Ravenhill, Scots Fusiliers; K. W. Arbuthnott, M. W. H. Lindsay, A. B. Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders; E. L. Mears and E. Evans, Wiltshire Regiment; H. W. B. French, H. N. Holden and C. T. Wilkie Oxfordshire Light Infantry. To 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant Sir E. J. B. Grogan, Bart, Rifle Brigade.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Captain W. P. M. Pollock, 18th Hussars, 90 days privilege leave; Lieutenant G. H. Ledward, Border Regiment; and Lieutenant P. F. FitzRoy Royal Artillery, to England for 6 months; and Lieutenants G. Watling, 16th Bengal Infantry; and C. D. Vaughan, Border Regiment, to England for 12 months, on medical certificate. Captain E. D. White, Oxfordshire Light Infantry to Australia for 3 months; and Lieutenant W. J. B. Tweedie, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Ceylon for 2 months on private affairs, Captain C. C. Miller-Wallnutt, Gordon Highlanders, to Lahoul for 3 months; and Major W. W. Lean, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Naini Tal to 7th October next on private affairs.

THE ESPLANADE BAND FUND.

The sum of ninety-nine rupees and eight annas has so far been subscribed towards the fund for acknowledging the services of the bands which play at the Esplanade band-stand. It is perhaps as well to remark, by way of a reminder to those who wish to subscribe, that the list of names before us, as having sent in their contributions, contains but few of those who most regularly visit the Esplanade on band evenings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Bombay Municipal Standing Committee occupied the greater part of its sitting yesterday, with a discussion on the legality of the action of the Municipal Commissioner, in spending a sum of Rs. 500 in supplying provisions to the troops employed in suppressing the recent riots in Bombay. Messrs. Javeriial, Kabrajee, Viegas, and Bhalchundra contended that the amount should have been debited to Provincial or Imperial revenue, whilst Messrs. Geary, Roughton, and Oxenham supported the Commissioner, and contended that his action was amply justified. The Commissioner having explained his action the opposition of all but one member was withdrawn, and the amount sanctioned.

The Amir, it is understood, is to be allowed to have his Hotchkiss guns sent up to him as a favour by the Indian Government, but how they are to be transported is apparently a puzzle. The packages are so large that it is certain that they cannot go on mules, and it is doubtful if they can be managed by camels; but in some way or another they have got to go.

Registration in Assam has not made much progress during the past three years. Indeed, the number of documents registered last year was smaller than in 1890-91, but the statistics show that some advance has been made under all the heads when compared with the preceding triennial period, and it is claimed that a better appreciation exists of the validity of registered over unregistered deeds. The District Registrar of Sylhet remarks that the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act is unpopular, but with this exception the variations shown in the figures for the several districts seem to be due chiefly to local causes.

A most disastrous fire broke out at Kajuri Kach, the frontier station beyond the Gomal Pass, during a violent dust-storm on Friday. The whole of the Native Cavalry lines and most of the Native Infantry lines were burnt down, and large quantities of grain, forage, saddlery, accoutrements and kit were destroyed. Luckily no men or horses suffered, and the fort escaped.

Final sanction has been accorded for a camp-of-exercise to be held between the 21st December and 20th January, the force being composed as follows :—"K" Battery R. H. A., the 2nd and 31st Field Batteries, the 16th Lancers and 7th Bengal Cavalry, the Royal Irish Regiment, the East Lancashire Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, and the 3rd, 7th and 9th Bengal Infantry.

The working classes in Austria are clamouring loudly for universal suffrage. An open-air meeting was held at Brunn, in Moravia, the other day, which was attended by upwards of twenty thousand workmen. During the proceedings, which were conducted in the most orderly manner, a resolution was unanimously carried advocating the introduction of universal suffrage among the working classes. In addition the meeting agreed that the proposed establishment of labour bureaux having the right to elect representatives for the Reichsrath was an unsatisfactory arrangement not calculated to further the workmen's interest in any way. They demanded universal suffrage as the only method by which they could possibly hope to ameliorate their present condition.

The comments of the commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, which we reproduce elsewhere, upon the Secretary of State's proceedings of last Wednesday, show that opinion in Calcutta by Saturday was beginning to run into an acrimonious vein, and small wonder considering the wanton provocation which the business world has sustained. But what must the feeling be now, asks our contemporary, under Mr. Russell's deliberate announcement that the India Office has decided to put the Herschell Committee on one side and will play football with the Indian Government's currency scheme as much as it likes? In the anger that such a declaration must excite, it is not strange if people are inclined to lay the blame indiscriminately upon the Government of India—that unfortunate Government which obviously has everything to lose by Lord Kimberley's desertion, both in pocket and reputation. But there is plenty of time to make sure of our ground. We are only at the beginning of the big commotion that this business must create, and there are one or two points to be ascertained for certain before the matter can be discussed as freely as the nature of the case requires.

Great preparations are being made in the way of additional supplies and transport for Chilas. Some 3,000 transport animals are to be requisitioned, we hear, from the Peshawur district alone; that is to say, if the district proves capable of supplying them. Captain W. H. Allen, of the Commissariat Department, has been stopped at Murree and ordered to proceed to Chilas. His previous experience there should be of great use.

The latest news from Kelat shows that there may still be some trouble in that quarter before the State settles down to the new order of things. On Friday the telegraph wire was severed between Quetta and Kelat, while the last news received was to the effect that the gathering under Gohur Khan had risen to 2,000 men, and that Major Peile, in command of the little force at Kelat, was fortifying his position. Five hundred men from each of the British regiments in Quetta and four guns were thereupon ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness for marching. The Government of India meanwhile have ordered two squadrons of Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad, two mountain guns from Loralai and the 2nd Beluchis from Hyderabad to move up to Quetta forthwith.

In the Behar polo Tournament, Mozufferpore, in the first ties Katchwatched beat Bughicharaya by 6 goals to 1; the Mozufferpore "B" team beat Motihari by 6 goals to 0; and Bettiah beat Dhania by 4 to 0. In the second tie, Bettiah beat Mozufferpore "A" team by 6 to 0. The semi-final was played on Saturday when the Mozufferpore "B" team beat Katchwatched by 2 goals to 1. The teams were :—Mozufferpore "B" A. Gibson, 1; F. Murry, 2; I. Hare, 3; H. Collingridge, 4. Katchwatched; M. Lines, 1; Guy Collingridge, 2; O. Lees, 3; R. Summers 4. A very close and determined game was witnessed, the brothers Collingridge playing brilliantly for their respective sides, Messrs. Murray, Lines, and Hare worked hard. There was one nasty fall which called for a substitute for the "B" team. The final goal was decided in the last two minutes, amid great excitement. The final Mozufferpore "B" team versus Bettiah, will be played next week.

An extraordinary case of assault on a British Officer occurred on Friday night. Lieutenant Tytler, Gordon Highlanders, was riding home to Jutogh, and when beyond Boileaugunge he overtook a drunken native, one of the Gurkha colony settled here. The man was reclining across the road, and on being told to get out of the way he attacked Mr. Tytler, hitting him over the head with a heavy stick. The officer had only a light cutting whip, but he retaliated, and the man then ran off, eventually going down to the village below the road. Mr. Tytler, with three rickshaw men, whom he met, followed, and on reaching the hut where the Gurkha lived he was set upon again by five men, armed with lathis. They beat him till he was insensible. Meanwhile the natives with him had bolted to Jutogh, where they reported the occurrence. A small picquet, under two British officers, turned out, and met Mr. Tytler, who had managed to climb up from the village. A visit was then made to the village. The original assailant and three of his friends rushed out of their hut, and showed fight. One was armed with a sword, and the soldiers had a sharp scuffle before they disarmed the Gurkhas. Two of the natives were injured, and one soldier had a slight sword cut. The Gurkhas were carried off prisoners to Jutogh, and made over to the police on the following morning. Mr. Tytler was not badly hurt, though he was stunned for some time by the lathi blows.

The Queen's lameness is undoubtedly increasing, says the *Star* although this fact does not of necessity imply an alteration in her general robustness of health. When entering and leaving her carriage, she has to depend more than formerly upon the assistance of the stalwart gillie and of the Indian servants in attendance.

The late flood in Srinagar has brought much distress on several poor Europeans there through the destruction of their property, and a small committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for their relief. The well-to-do European residents and visitors are subscribing liberally, but their numbers are too few to raise sufficient for the required relief, and therefore we have been asked to make an appeal for help from India. Many of the sufferers are most respectable people, and would object to take any relief if the fact was made public, so the Committee have decided to use the utmost privacy, and whilst every case will be carefully investigated, only the members of the committee will be aware of the recipients of the relief. To give an instance of how badly relief is needed, the following case has been mentioned to us. A European widow lady, absolutely without means, has been earning her living by teaching for some years past. The water rose five feet in her rooms, and destroyed almost everything, including a piano, and this latter was her principal means of earning her livelihood. It will take close upon a thousand rupees to set her fairly upon her feet again. This is one of the worst cases, but many people have lost so much, that if not relieved they must suffer severely next winter. The members of the committee are Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Deane, Mr. Lawrence, C.S., and Dr. Arthur Neve. Surgeon-Colonel Deane is acting as Honorary Secretary, and subscriptions may be paid to him or to the Punjab Banking Company, Lahore. The money should be paid into the Bank to the credit of "Kashmir Relief Fund."

Mr. Frank Campbell, of the British Museum Library, says the flood of modern bibliography has overtaken us, and that we are forced to confess ourselves unable to cope with it. Indexes are a valuable help towards the solution of our difficulties, but the radical defect of modern bibliography is the absence of a systematic periodical series of lists of books on special subjects. We want a chronological list of all the books on any given subject. Before the books of the year are allowed to be dispersed in libraries, due note should be taken of them for the purpose of such a list, as to attempt the work afterwards is hopeless. The fate of an important branch of bibliography depends on the difference between "may" and "must." According to English law, a man "may" register his book for copyright at Stationers' Hall. In India and the United States he "must" do so. The consequence is that in the case of the two countries registers exist, while with us they are absent, and sorely needed.

A Chatham correspondent says that the Admiralty have definitely decided that the Ajax is to take the place of the hulk Victor Emmanuel as guardship at Hong Kong. She is an old-fashioned ironclad, but her hull is very strong.

A curious incident happened during the trial of the divorce suit of Burke *vs.* Burke. Mr. Inderwick wished to put in the certificate of Mrs. Burke's birth, when Mr. Willis objected, saying that the lady was not present when the certificate was drawn up. The President thereupon remarked : There is a fiction in law that everybody is supposed to know their own age, and it is not necessary to prove that they were present at their own birth, at which there was much laughter.

Many instructive side-lights on the political outlook are to be had from watching the pamphlets issued from the central offices of the rival organisations. It is perfectly obvious now, as, indeed, it has been all along, says the *World*, that the rallying cry of the Liberals at the next election will be "Down with the Lords!" and not Home Rule in any shape or form. If proof of this were needed, it is to be found in the flooding of the constituencies, more particularly the rural and more ignorant, with careful misrepresentations as to the House of Lords. Fortunately, the Conservative central office has been equally active in disseminating the requisite antidote. Apart from this, the most important notice sent out from Mr. Middleton's office is a warning to agents to be prepared for the possibility of an appeal to the country in August. This is intended, however, rather as a stimulus to increased efficiency than as a forecast of the probabilities.

Opponents of Women's Suffrage have no stronger advocate than the Venerable M. Jules Simon, who writes with undiminished fire and energy. In an article on the subject in the new issue of the "Vie Contemporaine," he declares that it is notoriously impossible to deny that the accession of women to political power would instantly make the influence of the priests paramount. Although the submission of women to the priests is perhaps no longer what it was a few years ago, it certainly remains sufficient to give the Roman Catholic Church the power of influencing the majority in any way it might please. The Republic would thus become a Theocracy. The Pope would be the spiritual sovereign of Catholicism and the temporal sovereign of France. Another detail which he thinks should not be overlooked is this, that the passions which women inspire would be introduced into deliberative assemblies. Women would get elected for the purpose of displaying themselves and making conquests.

Mr. Carrington Ley, one of the Inspectors of the Training College for Schoolmasters, find some students who show but little skill in interesting those under them, by making their stores of knowledge square with actual every day experience. In one case little children had a sum set to them in which mention was made of "a piece of wood a mile long," and "a woman with a basket containing 14,735 oranges." In some few cases the young teachers themselves were completely nonplussed by questions put to them. Thus "vivisection" is often taken to mean operation on living human beings. The climax of absurdity, however, was reached by the young man who, in writing on Shakespeare's saying about "sermons in stones," illustrated it in these words—"When passing by a tombstone you may learn the name and the dates of birth and death of the departed one. Walking along a road, you may see from the milestone the number of miles to the nearest town. Seeing heaps of stones by the roadside you may know that the road is in need of repairs."

The new type of evaporating and distilling apparatus, patented by the Kirkcaldy Company, has been favourably reported on by the chief engineer's department of Portsmouth Dockyard. The complete concern weighs just under 1,000lb. and is principally intended for use in torpedo-boats. It is able to produce about five tons of pure water in 24 hours, available either for feed or drinking purposes. It will be a boon to those whose lot is cast on board torpedo-boats. An exhaustive series of experiments will be carried out at Devonport when the torpedo-boats have returned from the manœuvres. The boat that is used for exercise is to be fitted with a Kirkcaldy, which is to be thoroughly tried.

Pontooning operations by the officers and men of the Royal Engineers, attached to the Chatham School, of Military Engineering at Brompton, have been commenced for the season on the Medway, where a camp has been formed at Wouldham, a short distance above Rochester-bridge.

The advice to "live on sixpence a day and earn it" has been taken by a gentleman, who contributes an account of his experience to "Cassell's Saturday Journal." The result was so encouraging that had he, he declares, only himself to consider, he would live on sixpence a day regularly. With such a mode of life, it seems, one does not experience that "drowsy feeling" in the afternoon that is the natural result of too much food and too little exercise, and one escapes many headaches and other petty ailments. A man of sedentary occupation, moreover, we are assured, would save much time by living on sixpence a day, inasmuch as he would not have to walk long distances for the sole purpose of exercise. It is rather discouraging, however, to be told that, if we obtain immunity from drowsiness in the afternoon, it is purchased by an attack of nerve disease, for the writer admits that his nerves were out of order during the term of his experiment, owing either to change of diet or an insufficiency of nutritious food, and that on his wife entering the room unexpectedly he felt "those peculiar sensations that are produced by a severe fright or shock." It is hardly necessary to say that the experiment was conducted on vegetarian principles, for meat is expensive. The diet chosen consisted of butter, haricot beans, oatmeal, rhubarb, sugar, bread, peas, eggs, milk, potatoes, tea, strawberries, tea cakes, cherries, and pears

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

As we have already indicated, the third concert of the sixth season of the Bombay Philharmonic Society could not fairly be called one of its best efforts. This comparison, however, does not necessarily imply that the rendition of Mr. Fred. H. Cowen's "The Rose Maiden" was not a creditable performance, or even that such faults as were undoubtedly noticeable in Tuesday's concert, could have been avoided by the Society. The Philharmonic, under the guidance of its hitherto untried conductor, Mr. R. Pescio, has worked hard at the score of "The Rose Maiden," and not even the most captious critic could have found fault with the manner in which the chorus did their duty. They were thoroughly conversant with the score, and the spirit, precision, and effect with which they sang Mr. Cowen's sweet music reflected not only great credit upon them, but also upon the gentleman who piloted them through the score. Mr. Pescio was thoroughly up to his work, and he kept his people well in hand, and made the very most of the voices at his command. It is a thankless office to criticise the efforts of ladies and gentlemen who come forward and endeavour to amuse and instruct the public by rendering good musical works without reward, and often at personal inconvenience. The task becomes doubly difficult when such ladies and gentlemen are forced into a position they would rather not occupy, and only consent to undertake arduous work in order to allow the Philharmonic to carry through a performance. The Society was once more confronted with its old difficulty, the want of a good tenor, and baritone, and they had to rely on the generosity of gentlemen who, although possessing more than sufficient technical knowledge for the performance of so light a work as "The Rose Maiden," had not sufficiently powerful voices to give effect to the solos in a building like the Town Hall. No one could have sung the tenor score more correctly or with better taste and feeling than did Capt. Heyman, but his voice, both sweet and pleasant, was not strong enough to fill the hall. Captain Heyman was perhaps more conscious of this fact than any of his hearers, but with a good nature, which cannot be too highly praised, he came forward at the request of the Society and creditably filled a role that was going begging. Much the same criticism applies to the performance of Mr. R. A. English, for whilst his musical knowledge rendered the task a light one, his voice was not of sufficient power to give full effect to the pretty numbers that fell to the lot of the baritone. Mrs. Squire undertook the part of the soprano, "Roseblossom." She has long since passed the ordeal of public criticism, and has been recognised as an excellent soprano. At this concert she has also proved her ability to undertake a difficult role almost without notice. The part was originally given to Miss Tudball, who unfortunately overstrained her voice a few days ago, and Mrs. Squire was called upon to fill her place. Her rendering of the solo "Bloom on, Bloom on my Roses," could hardly have been improved upon, whilst in duets and trios she was equally good, and was favoured with the heartiest applause of the audience. The calls upon the contralto are not great, but such as they were, Mrs. Stanley Smith was more than equal to them. She sang the long recitative "Ask of yon ruined Castle," and the beautiful air "Yet Chime they so Sadly," with charming grace, and her pure articulation and delicate expression were most noticeable features of her contributions. As we have before said, it is difficult to have to find fault where so much genuine ability is displayed, but one is forced into the position of accepting the axiom, that the first and essential requirement of a vocalist is a voice, and one sufficient for the role it is called upon to fill. The ladies came nearest to fulfilling these qualifications, but the gentlemen, unfortunately, left something to be desired. However, the efficiency of the chorus did much to compensate for this blemish, and it would be difficult to praise them too highly. In one chorus at least they surpassed themselves, and peace was not restored amongst the audience until Mr. Pescio consented to repeat it. This was the stirring wedding march, "'Tis thy wedding morning." The number is full of bold, and at points enchanting melody, with a dashing accompaniment. The sopranos were especially good in this, and with their few bars of rippling, sunny music composed in the happiest vein, they emerged from the male voices with enchanting grace, and warbled their song as sweetly as fairies. They were well entitled to all the enthusiasm that they elicited. A great deal of praise is due to Messrs. Mant and Seymour Dove who were responsible for the harmonium and pianoforte accompaniments. The latter gentleman had a most trying task to perform, but he got through it in a manner which entitles him to the best thanks of both performers and audience.

THE FUTURE OF KALAT.

The Foreign Department of the Government of India published the following notification on Saturday in a *Gazette of India* extraordinary :—

Simla, Aug. 19.

In March last the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan reported to the Government of India that Mir Khudadad Khan, the Khan of Kalat, had suddenly murdered, at Bagh, on the 28th March 1893, Fakir Muhammad, the Mustaufi or Minister of the Kalat State, Ghulam Farukh, the Minister's son, Naib Abdul Aziz, the Minister's father, and Sherdad, the Minister's confidential agent. The Khan was called upon to give an explanation of his conduct, and summoned to meet the Political Agent at Bellpat. The Khan attended at Bellpat accordingly, and afterwards proceeded with the Political Agent to Quetta, where the Governor-General's Agent, assisted by a jirga of influential Sardars of the country, held an investigation into the Khan's conduct. The Government of India have considered the detailed report which has been submitted by Sir James Browne, with the record of evidence taken in a protracted and exhaustive enquiry. They have also taken into consideration the finding of the Baluch Sardars.

The evidence has established beyond all doubt Mir Khudadad Khan's responsibility for the murder of the above named persons. The Khan has also been proved to be responsible for other murders and mutilations last year, and it is shown that he has ruled his State oppressively and cruelly.

The finding of the Baluch Sardars is to the effect that Mir Khudadad Khan is guilty of the crimes with which he has been charged, and their recommendation is that he be deposed, and that his eldest son, Mir Mahmud Khan, be put in his place. The Khan himself has asked the Government of India to accept his resignation, and to recognise Mir Mahmud Khan as his successor.

In the judgment of the Governor-General in Council Mir Khudadad Khan's conduct would justify his deposition, but in consideration of the fact that he has been an ally of the British Government for many years, and in deference to his position and rank, His Excellency in Council has decided to accept his abdication.

Mir Mahmud Khan will accordingly be recognised as Khan of Kalat, in succession to his father, and the Governor-General in Council desires it to be clearly understood that the position of the Kalat State towards the British Government is not affected by the transfer of the Government of the State from Mir Khudadad Khan of Mir Mahmud Khan, and that Mir Mahmud succeeds to all his father's rights and privileges.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

M. Jean de Reszke does not countenance the orthodox view that the Italian language, with its liberal supply of vowels, is the best medium for a singer. A contributor to "Black and White" has been having a talk with him, and in the course of it the Polish tenor declared himself in favour of French, which he thinks more dramatic. You cannot be mysterious, at least so he thinks, in Italian; neither can you be "extasie." To him there is much more suggestion in "mystere," with its full roll, than in the shrill, colourless Italian "misterio." For the old-fashioned roles he thinks Italian is all right, but not for parts like Lohengrin. German he is not sufficiently master of to be able to sing in that language. As for the future of opera, M. de Reszke takes a gloomy view. With the exception of Verdi's last opera, and possibly Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," which he has not heard, there has been nothing in the last few years that in cold blood he could declare a work of genius. He manages, however, to keep up his spirits, and possibly by way of showing his contempt for modern composers, may be heard at times, when among his friends, to sing "Mrs. 'Enery 'Awkins." Nothing, we are assured, could be more piquant than the effect produced by his glorious voice together with his quaint imitation of the Cockney dialect.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

LOOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Superintendent Grennan of the C Division placed before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, a number of Hindus, who had removed and concealed a portion of the property, belonging to Borah shopkeepers, at Thakordwar, Girgaum. The shops were looted during the recent riots. Mr. Dustoor yesterday disposed of the following cases :—

Baboo Soonderji, a boy of fifteen, was charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, consisting of ten glass chimneys, five bundles of thread, &c., valued at Rs. 3-14, belonging to Sulemanji Mamoji, a Borah shopkeeper, at Thakordwar. The property recovered from the accused was the portion of the loot, which amounted to Rs. 2,200, and which was either destroyed, or taken away from the complainant's shop. From the evidence it appears that the accused had given the property in question to a woman. The accused pleaded that Fakira Mahadoo, a Hindu, had asked him to give the property to the woman. Fakira on oath denied having ever asked accused to do so. The Magistrate in disposing of the case, said that the accused was put down as fifteen years old. He would not send him to jail, but would order that he should receive twenty-four stripes with a light cane in the way of school discipline.

Sittaram Atmaram and three others were charged with criminal misappropriation of a quantity of paint, a bucket, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 19, belonging to Ismailji Currimji, a Borah shopkeeper in the same locality, who in all has suffered a loss of Rs. 4,000 by the hands of the rioters. The accused stated that they had picked up articles which lay scattered on the road. The Magistrate in disposing of the case, observed that the second accused had already been convicted for a similar offence in another case, and the fact that the property found with him belonged to different owners did not constitute in each instance a separate case against him. He was therefore discharged. There being no evidence against the fourth he was also discharged. The first and the third accused pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

Betcher Jeitha and two others were charged with house-breaking and theft of umbrellas, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Fakirji Khanji, a Borah shopkeeper, at Thakordwar. There being no evidence against the second accused he was discharged, and the first and the third accused were also discharged, because they had already been convicted in another case for a similar offence.

A REVOLTING INCIDENT.

A correspondent writes as follows :—The most brutal and atrocious incident connected with the first day of the riots in Bombay, has yet to be recorded. Mr. Desmire of the Health Department, of the Bombay Municipality, was an eye-witness to it. About 4 o'clock on Friday, the 11th, an old Hindoo's bullock-cart was passing by the Napier Foundry, on Foras Road. The old man was sitting in the cart, and his son about twelve years old was driving the bullocks. Suddenly an excited mob of about fifty roughs, from Cursetjee Suklajee Street, rushed forward and attacked the two Hindoos. The old man fell prostrate in the cart with the first blow from a club dealt by one of the ruffians, who kept hammering away at him, while his companions struck the lad of twelve. This little fellow soon became unconscious and fell from the cart. The frightened bullocks began to run. One of the wheels of the cart passed over the boy's body and killed him on the spot, but his murderers were not satiated. They kept on beating his mangled corpse for some time after that, and did not leave till they had made sure that he as well as the old man were quite dead.

CONGRESS AND THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

The London newspapers which ascribe the riots in Bombay to the Congress Agitation are nearer the truth than many people imagine, thinks the Lahore paper. At first sight it may seem ridiculous that Hindus and Mahomedans in Bombay should break each other's heads over the question of representative government, &c., but, speaking for the Punjab, we know for a fact that the Congress and Cow-killing agitations are one and the same thing. The most prominent and dangerous of the Congress lecturers who has visited the Punjab recently, was a man who suited his addresses to his audience. When Mahomedans formed part of the gathering he descanted on the beauties of self-government; in Hindu or Sikh villages he denounced cow-killing. The Congress press took their tone from him and sandwiched in between laudation of Mr. A. O. Hume and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, might be read highly coloured references to "beef-eating" British soldiers and their treatment of the natives. The cow-killing agitation, indeed, aims at the same end as the Congress : the expulsion, namely, of the British, and the subjection of the Mahomedan to Hindu rule. One good result, however, will follow from the Bombay riots : for Parliament will see therefrom how very far distant is the time when the natives of India will be qualified to govern themselves. When we find a Mahomedan havildar of police openly inciting his co-religionists to kill European police officers who had interfered to protect Hindus from murder, we can imagine what would be the blood-stained condition of Bombay now, if the higher posts had been held by Mahomedans and Hindus. It would simply have been a war of extermination between the rival sects.

THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—By this time, the public must be satisfied that whatever the causes of the riots, the better classes did not countenance the action of the ignorant masses of both the communities. You have, indeed, pointed out several Hindus and Mahomedans who rendered conspicuous assistance to the authorities on the occasion. Among the latter, I may mention Mr. Oomar Jamall, who saved about fifty Mahomedan families from the Camateepura quarter of the town, with the assistance of Mr. Punnett, on the second day of the riots, and gave food and shelter to nearly five hundred people. He also gave a great deal of assistance to the police and troops stationed at Byculla. I think that all those gentlemen who acted with so much courage and generosity deserve a suitable acknowledgment. The suggestion that a subscription should be raised from among all classes of the community, on behalf of the sufferers in the late riots, ought to be acted upon without delay; either by means of a public meeting or by the formation of an influential committee, as resolved at yesterday's meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam. If both, Mahomedans and Hindus, come forward with liberal donations, it will do a great deal to allay heart-burnings that may still exist between the communities. The riots are over, no doubt, but all sensible men should exert themselves to allay any remnants of ill-feeling that may still exist. Harping on the causes and apportioning blame at this stage, is hardly the best means to soothe the latent animosities, which are like fire smouldering under a layer of ashes.—Yours, &c.,

ABDUL KADUR.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE RIOTS.

The *Indu Prakash* states :—Scarcely the sun passed the meridian of Bombay on Friday last, there was witnessed the beginning of a riots which has since assumed a very grave and serious form. We will not enter into the causes of this wanton breach of the peace which Bombay had been enjoying for the last twenty years, but only content ourselves with a mere description of what has taken place during the three days. At the same time we must protest against the attitude of the *Times of India* which has not the least hesitation in putting the blame of these riots on the Hindu gentlemen who held meetings about the Pattan riots. Discussion about the wisdom of these steps at this most critical juncture is most unwise and we do sincerely hope that such outbursts will not be forthcoming till the riots have subsided. The immediate cause of this outbreak of fanaticism arose after the close of the midday prayers in the Juma Musjid when a large number of low Mahomedans was seen coming out crying out 'Din,' 'Din' and making for the temple of Mahadev in Hanuman lane lying close by. Rumours were afloat that some such disturbance would occur and we hear that the Police Commissioner meant to have a meeting of the owners of the Temple and of the Musjid that very day at 2 p.m. to settle amicably the dispute about the ringing of bells and the beating of *Nagaras* and other instruments of music. The Police had therefore a warning and were ready with a large force in case of any emergency. We are still in the midst of this Civil War. For twenty years Bombay had enjoyed an uninterrupted peace and Bombay people were fond of declaiming that the second city of the Empire and the first city of India was free from religious intolerance and bigotry. How vainly the hope was cherished, how severely we are divided, how little influence the so-called leaders of the different sections possess over the lower grades of their communities, how little we have done to bring ourselves into sympathy with the masses, all these points have been most vividly brought into relief by the most terrible and disastrous outbreak that Bombay has seen since the advent of the British Rule in India.

The *Subodha Patrika* says :—Bombay has resumed its usual appearance und for the present at least we may all satisfy ourselves with the assurance that peace once more reigns amongst us. King Mob has retired and the great majority of the citizens, who are peaceably disposed, are going about their daily business.

But the feeling still prevails that there may be another outburst. At present the principal quarters of the city are guarded by the Military and the police and as long as the city is in this state of siege, so long there is no fear of a repetition of the shameful scenes that threw the whole of the city into confusion some days ago. Even now there are stray assaults on innocent people but that also will soon be put an end to. It is reassuring to be told as the public has been told by high authority that the military will not be withdrawn for some considerable time to come. The feeling of insecurity has, however, led several thousands of people, mostly Marwaris and Banias, to leave the city and return to their homes upcountry.

One cannot think of the miserable sights which Bombay presented during the riots, without a feeling of pain, shame, and humiliation. It is sad, very sad, indeed, that two such communities as the Hindoo and the Mahomedan, should have come into conflict because the rowdy portion of both behaved brutally towards each other, when as the children of one land and subjects of one Empress, they ought to have lived in amity. Doubtless no one can find fault with the great majority of either community. They had no hand in the riots and deplore the situation most deeply. The *budmash* element numbers largely in Bombay and mischief-mongers who will never disappear out of the land, can at any moment work upon its criminal instincts and bring religious fanaticism to aid the roughs and rascals in their work of murder and plunder. The worst of it is that mischief-mongers and *budmashes* have it in their power not only to causes great loss to life and property and shed innocent blood even for a few days but also to strain the relations between the two communities. Everything tends to show that the riots were the result of some organised and mischievous instigation. Who the instigators were will perhaps remain a mystery; but it is plain that men who went without sticks into their Musjid and returned with sticks could not have hatched their plot there, but there must have been premeditation and some one had arranged for the dastardly scenes that subsequently ensued.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks: That the "Urbs Prima in India" should quite unexpectedly become a scene of the most dreadful and destructive occurrences it has ever been its misfortune to witness is indeed a sad matter to think of. The loss of life and the damage done to property, are terrible. Families without number have been left destitute by the death of those that supported them. Places of worship—temples and mosques—have been desecrated, greatly to the annoyance of the parties concerned. Hundreds of people lie wonded in hospitals. Commerce has suffered materially; and the fear of such outbreaks occurring in almost all the towns in the Presidency could only be removed by the timely action of the authorities. The Bombay people have suffered a great deal and all this is due to religious differences! Educated men, of course, know that "Children we are all of one Great Father," and consequently hardly countenance such movements. It is only the roughs that engage themselves in these filthy affairs. It is no easy matter to determine accurately which of the two hostile parties deserves to be blamed. But, certain it is that the demonstrative attitude the followers of the Arabian Prophet are known at times to assume, explains in some measure, the cause. Had the Mahomedans not taken it into their heads to make a deliberate attack upon the proverbially mild Hindus, we do not think, the latter would ever have taken the lead. In Bombay, as everywhere, the fight was between the lower strata in both the communities; and now that the mad force has spent itself both the parties have had enough time to repent for their folly.

The *Gujerat Darpan* observes:—The Bombay riots have disturbed one of the most cool headed cities in the East. It has once more disgraced the fair reputation of a city of moderate views and opinions in all matters political. It was *Urbs Prima in Indis* not only for commercial enterprise and industrial and other material ventures but for politics and mutual good will and fellow feeling of the numerous races and interests diversifying and adorning the beautiful Harbour and Metropolis of Western India. With the return of their traditional sound sense the people of Bombay, whether they be Hindus or Mahomedans would soon take to their quiet pursuits and wise mode of living and acting. And the Leaders of the two communities should lose no time in right loyally responding to the call of the head of Presidential Government in concerting measures and lending their moral support to the Executive in restoring good order and quiet. In spite of all the reticence our contemporary of the *Times of India* wishes to parade and proclaim in his Monday leader in regard to expressing himself on the situation and lays all the blame at the door of Hindus. The leader is conceived in bad taste and worse spirit. This is not the way to mend matters on a critical occasion like this. Our contemporary could have thought twice before falling foul of the Hindu leader of the Madhav Baug movement.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

The Amir it apparently determined to do full honour to the Durand Mission in its progress from Landi Kotal to Kabul. The number of troops told off for escort duty is sufficiently large to impress his subjects with the importance which he attaches to the fitting reception of the Viceroy's representative, and at the same time it will ensure the complete safety of Sir Mortimer Durand and his companions. There is no danger from the people of the country as a body; they are now loyal subjects of Abdur Rahman and respect his authority most thoroughly, for he has proved himself a strong ruler in every sense of the term. But there are in Afghanistan malcontents who would ask nothing better than to embroil His Highness with the British Government. A few shots fired in the Jagdalak defiles, an attempt in *Ghazi* fashion to disturb the camp, or some malicious act which would seem to indicate popular dissatisfaction with the Mission: these are what have to be guarded against. The Amir knows quite well how to take precautions to protect those who visit him as guests, relying fully upon his good faith, and he has told off an escort which will be equal to the work demanded of it. The Mission camp will be the visible sign to the Afghans on the route that their ruler is once more in close relationship with the Indian authorities, and this alone will be something gained, as it is of great consequence to bring home to the tribes-men the reality of the alliance between England and Afghanistan. The rumours of the Russian advance have been widespread since the affair at Soma Tash on the Pamirs, for the Oriental imagination is a vivid one and the Power of Russia in Central Asia is the talk of every bazaar from Bokhara to Lahore. The patriotic spirit of the Afghans has not yet had to be exercised in resisting an actual invasion from the far away north, but the people realise that they may be called upon some day to meet such an invasion, and they feel that unaided they could scarcely be successful. They have seen in the last twelve years that the Amir's regular troops have peen well armed and equipped, owing to the policy pursued by the British Government, and they turn naturally towards India for the assistance which alone can save them when they are eventually attacked. They have, too, immense confidence in Abdur Rahman who has crushed rebellion after rebellion and established his power on a basis so firm as to recall the days of the great Dost Mahomed. The misunderstadings of last year have passed away, and there is peace along the Indo-Afghan frontier. Rumour may assign to the Mission objects which it is not intended to accomplish, but the fact that no troops accompany Sir Mortimer Durand will be proof positive to the Afghan mind that full confidence is placed in the Amir. His Highness no doubt, feels that a high honour has been, paid to him by the course that has been taken: it is at once a recognition of the great influnce he exercises over his people, and a sign of implicit trust in him peasonally as the friend and ally of England.

An English Lady, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, has been visiting Henrik Ibsen and Bjornstjerne Bjornson in their native land. In an account written for "Temple Bar," she describes Ibsen, who lives in a flat in Christiania, as a small, thick-set man, almost stout in build, with a splendid head and long white hair brushed up from an unusually high forehead. He knows French and German, but does not understand English. It is for this reason that he does not come to England, "I do not speak the language," he said, "and I should never get at the heart of the people, and that is what I want. Yet I should like very much to go to England, because English people and English books interest me strangely. More especially I should like to see your old men. In all other countries the best work is done by men between forty and fifty years of age; in England the best work is done by much older men, and a man of seventy or eighty is often still in his prime. I should like to see such men as Gladstone and Salisbury, Herbert Spencer and Tennyson. Ibsen himself, it is stated, was born in March, 1828. He is, so it is stated, a very rich man, and has probably "made more money than any other living writer." Those who profess to see in his plays a revolutionary philosophy may note that he always avoids any sort of political discussion, though, if he takes any side at all, it is Conservative.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and Harkisondas Narotumdas.

WHO SHOULD FEED THE SOLDIERS?

The Committee considered letter No. 10431, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, reporting for the information of the Standing Committee, under the terms of Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, that provisions were supplied by Messrs. Kemp & Co., at a cost of Rs. 546-5-0 to troops, blue-jackets, and volunteer corps, employed on guard, during the recent riots, from the 12th to 17th instant. Stating that, looking to the emergency, inconvenience, and hardships that would have been caused to these guards, who were ordered out in great haste, and before arrangements could be made for rationing them, it was thought advisable to incur the expenditure by exercising the power conferred by the section quoted. The amount will be met from surplus cash balance.

The Chairman said that this being an important matter, before recording the letter, he should like to know if under the section of the Act the Corporation could spend money for the purpose in question—putting down riots. The section defining the respective functions of the several Municipal authorities stated: "Subject whenever it is in this Act, expressly so directed to the approval or sanction of the Corporation or the Standing Committee, and subject also to all other restrictions, limitations, and conditions imposed by this Act, the entire executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, vests in the Municipal Commissioner, who shall also on the occurrence of any sudden accident or unforeseen event involving or likely to involve extensive damage to any property of the Corporation or danger of human life, take such immediate action as the emergency shall appear to him to justify or to require, reporting forthwith to the Standing Committee and to the Corporation, when he has done so, the action he has taken, and his reasons for taking the same, and the amount of cost if any incurred or likely to be incurred, in consequence of such action, which is not covered by a current budget grant within the meaning of that expression as defined in Section 130." The chairman remembered that when the Act was under discussion the "occurrence or threatened occurrence of any sudden accident or unforeseen event" was stated to mean the bursting of a dam, or the destruction of some municipal property, or when it referred to "danger to human life" consequent upon an epidemic of cholera, or an outbreak of small-pox or fever. If the Municipality were to be asked to spend money for rationing the troops at the time of the riots, it might also be asked to pay for the ration of soldiers in time of war. The question which the Committee had to decide was, whether the section of the Act, referred to by him, contemplated in any way when it said "occurrence or threatened occurrence of any sudden accident or unforeseen event," the occurrence of riots in the city. The question was whether the amount so expended ought not to be given from "contingent grant." He was of opinion that the amount spent ought not to be charged to the Municipal funds.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the words "unforeseen events involving or likely to involve extensive damage to any property of the Corporation or danger to human life" applied also to riots, which was "a sudden accident or an unforeseen event."

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal remarked that it was inconsistent on the part of the Chairman to say that the amount ought not to be charged to the Municipal funds, and yet to give as his opinion that it might be paid out of the contingent grant.

The Chairman: I only discuss the principle whether or not the amount should be charged to the Municipality at all.

The Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham observed, that under the section referred to by the Chairman, the entire executive power was vested in the Municipal Commissioner. The words of the section were that the Commissioner shall—not may—take such immediate action as the emergency shall appear to him to justify, &c.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was at his instance that the troops where stationed at Worlee near the pumping engines of the Municipality. On reading the Act nobody could possibly argue that the riots were not an unforeseen event involving or likely to involve damage to property, and danger to human life.

Mr. Kabraji thought that "danger to life" must be interpreted to mean from fire or epidemics and pestilence breaking out in the city and "damage to property" meant damage to Municipal property only. The Municipal Commissioner had in the present instance exceeded his powers, and done something which was not provided for in the Act. There was nothing in the Act which could justify their spending money on the suppression of the riots, which was undoubtedly the function of the Government, and for which the Government were bound to pay, either from Imperial or Provincial revenue.

Dr. Viegas took exception to the item being charged to the Municipal revenue. The emergencies contemplated by the Act did not include the suppression of riots. The expenditure should be paid out of the taxes of the city and not rates. He took this opportunity to mention that the energetic and intelligent part played by the Municipal Commissioner in the suppression of the riots, was worthy of all praise and commendation. (Applause.) He had worked hard for the city, and they all owed a deep debt of gratitude to that officer. (Applause.)

In reply to Mr. Javerilal, the Chairman said, that they had nothing to do with the Corporation in that matter. The Commissioner had written a separate letter to that body.

Mr. Javerilal said that the halalkhores had ceased to do their work during the riots, and if an epidemic had broken out in consequence thereof, the charge would have legitimately fallen on the Municipality. He was of opinion that the money expended for the rationing of the troops ought not to be charged to Municipal revenue.

Mr. Grattan Geary pointed out that the limitation put upon the working of the section by the previous speakers did not occur in the Act. The words clearly contemplated the occurrence of such an unforeseen event endangering life and did not limit the meaning to fires and epidemics. The action taken by the Commissioner seemed to him to be essentially necessary for the protection of life and property, and they could not perform their duty if they had not been supplied with food. It was within his cognizance that some of the men were on duty without having had any food for twelve hours. If the Municipal Commissioner had refused to supply the necessary provisions to the men, to enable them to do their duty he would have failed in his duty. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Roughton said he was not one of those unfortunate men for whom Rs. 546 was spent by the Commissioner. They were called out at 4-30 p.m., and they had nothing whatever to eat till 5 o'clock next morning. He asked why on earth the city should not pay the small sum which was spent to relieve the troops from starvation. The action of the Municipal Commissioner was not only most right and proper but humane. There were men who had nothing to eat for something like twenty-two hours. The most select representatives of the people ought to be the last to refuse to pay on an emergent occasion, like the present, for services rendered to the city at great inconvenience. He ventured to say that any one who possessed even elementary knowledge of the law would be able to say that an emergency like the present was certainly contemplated by the section of the Act. He hoped that on reflection members would not put anything on record which would in the least degree show that they disapproved of or censured the action of the Municipal Commissioner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Geary pointed out that it was distinctly stated in the preamble of the Act that "It is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay." They could not therefore divest themselves of the duty of governing the city, and refuse to pay the amount spent for the protection of life and property.

The Municipal Commissioner said that those who read the section of the Act could not deny the riots were included in "unforeseen events." In the present case he had simply taken special action under special emergencies. On Saturday night he telephoned that he considered it necessary that troops should be sent to the Pumping Station at Worlee, and they were accordingly sent there. He went round the next morning, and on enquiry learnt that the troops had been given some tea by the Chief Engineer in charge, but that they had nothing else, not even bread, to eat. He went to his bungalow and sent a note ordering something to be sent for from the stores. He supplied in the first instance from his own resources and the provision which could not be had in his bungalow in sufficient quantity was sent for from the stores in his landau. The men had no food whatever, and he only took means to provide them with necessaries of life. He was informed that the Pumping Station was unprotected, and he took the responsibility under the section to provide men who were stationed to protect their property with the necessaries of life. That was only one instance in which he took steps to have particular points protected and to provide the men with food.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that he was quite satisfied with the explanation given by the Commissioner. But he wished to know if the Government might not be asked to bear their share of the expenses.

The Commissioner replied that he had reported the matter to the Corporation, and it was for the body to correspond with Government on the subject.

With the exception of Mr. Kabrajee, the Chairman, and all the other native members who were first opposed, expressed their approval of the action of the Commissioner, and it was finally resolved to record the letter of the Commissioner, without any addendum.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS BY TRAMWAY.

Consideration of the letter from the Commissioner No. 10504, dated 21st instant, reporting that, having regard to the extreme importance of moving troops as rapidly as possible, he authorised their conveyance by tramway, as a charge upon the city under the terms of Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, and directed the Executive Engineer to erect shelter sheds for the troops at a large number of points, as also one or two temporary latrines, was postponed until further details as to the cost incurred were submitted.

CAGE FOR THE JUNAGADH LIONS.

The Committee considered letter No. 1,0021, dated 14th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding plan and estimates, amounting to Rs. 5,046, for a cage for the pair of Kathiawar lions promised by H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh. Stating that his Highness has been kind enough to contribute Rs. 2,500 towards the cost of the cage. Requesting sanction to the balance, Rs. 2,546, being met out of surplus cash balance to the debit of the Garden Fund, which amounts to Rs. 59,503, including sums for works in progress.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 2,546 from surplus cash balance.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND COUNCIL BILLS.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes: The extraordinary inconsistency of the Secretary of State, or the want of a proper understanding between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, is confusing the minds of our community in regard to exchange, and causing remarks to be uttered which are by no means complimentary to the powers that be. It appears to have been understood, and with some reason, that the Government of India contemplated a rapid adjustment of exchange to 1s. 4d. after the closure of the mints, and it was implied, indirectly, that Government had it in their power to influence exchange up to the indicated minimum of 1s. 4d. The Government of India were also known to have remonstrated with the Secretary of State for selling bills below that rate. The inference, therefore, was that the Simla authorities were confident of the result of their action taking immediate effect, provided the Secretary of State did not sell his Council bills for a few weeks. Now if Sir David Barbour, had condescended to express his views on the subject to anyone having practical knowledge, and had said that he relied in the closing of the mints having so immediate an effect as to necessitate only a few weeks withholding of the Secretary of State's drafts, he would have quickly learned that such a method of reckoning was likely to prove fallacious. Mr. O'Conor could have easily shown him that at this period of the year, that is during July to November, the surplus exports over imports of merchandise are yearly at their lowest point, and that the finance to be covered by other means than Council bills are generally so easily secured as to cause a depression of exchange. The surplus of course varies from year to year, but it is always during these months that the requirements to finance foreign trade are smallest. From July to November 1887, the monthly surplus was about Rs. 110 lakhs, in 1888 about Rs. 110 lakhs, in 1889 about Rs 220 lakhs, in 1890 about Rs. 120 lakhs, in 1891 about Rs. 220 lakhs and in 1892 about Rs. 230 lakhs, with the present slackness of exports, owing to extreme dulness in European markets, the surpluses in July to November this year are likely to be small, and taking Rs. 110 lakhs as the probable monthly surplus, it is evident that Council bills at Rs. 40 lakhs a week competing with other forms of remittance must tend to depress exchange. If it was to be clearly understood, as it should have been, that the Secretary of State was to refrain from selling his bills under a fixed minimum of, say, 1s. 3¼*d*. until 1st December, the public would have known on what to reckon. Now, however, the Secretary of State makes a show of holding out for about 6 weeks and then lets go Rs. 12 lakhs at 1s. 3¼*d*. What is the sense of this? If exchange is to rise by natural causes consequent on the closing of the mints, it is perfectly useless, as it is seriously harmful, for Government to enterpose ill-conceived dodges in order to hasten the operation of natural causes. If, however, in the general interests, Government think it desirable to resort to artificial methods for raising exchange more quickly to the desired minimum, by all means let them do so, but let the means be effective. The public have a right to expect that after the late bold and confident action of the Government of India in closing the mints with the avowed object of saving the rupee from further decline in value, the said Government should not proceed to deceive them by indulging in experiments.

The luminous brains of the Simla "public" will no doubt invent some diabolical design on the part of the exchange banks as the cause of the present collapse in rates, and then proceed to express the "public" opinion on the iniquity of those institutions. The attitude of the Simla "public" towards the exchange banks, ever since the mints were closed, has been one of thinly veiled hostility, and displays a pettiness of spirit which is opposed both to reason and good policy.

The influence of dear money in London, attracting homeward remittances, depressed rates at the close of last mail, and the intention of the Secretary of State to recommence selling Council bills having leaked out, further weakness set in, reducing quotations to 1s. 3 11-16*d*. for six months' D-A. and 1s. 3¼*d*. for wire transfer. The general public, however, were disinclined to believe in the rumour, and up to Wednesday evening a further fall was resisted. When, however, it became known that the Secretary of State had sold Rs. 12 lakhs of Council bills at 1*s*. 3¼*d*, there was something very like a panic in the market. Bills at six months' were competed for down to 1*s*. 3 11-32*d*. while wire transfers were applied for as low as 1*s*. 2¼*d*. On the following day (Friday) quotations descended to 1*s*. 3 3-16*d*. for six months and 1*s*. 2 13-16*d*. for wire transfer, but recovered to 1*s*. 3 3-8*d*. and 1*s*. 3*d*.

The painful part of this unforeseen upset of rates is, that a number of importers in the legitimate course of trade have engaged to deliver goods a few months hence on the basis of an exchange of 1*s*. 3 7-8*d*. to 1*s*. 4*d*., trusting without any intention to speculate in the representations of the Simla Government.

It will be as well if the gentlemen at Simla who are so prone to decry anything outside their own narrow circle consider their responsabilities in this matter of exchange. For should the fiasco, which now threatens, be realised, they will not figure very highly in those larger circles which embrace a wider area than the Simla Olympus.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 19th August, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total ..	Rs. 1,20,077	Rs. 2,20,105	Rs. 6,296	Rs. 3,46,478
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles ..	..	—	..	5,01,4680
Decrease				1,54,990

In the new number of the *United Service Magazine* the first article is by Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. Phipps Hornby—not "Admiral," as he is called by people there who ought to know better—on the "Loss of the Victoria," which, together with a similar one by the same author, to be found in the *Fortnightly*, have attracted a good deal of notice, on account of the writer's name and rank. Both articles suffer from the same irremediable defect—they were both written before the court-martial had delivered its verdict. Sir Geoffrey speaks of the "virulent Mediterranean fever" from which there is no doubt Sir G. Tryon was suffering. After the medical evidence given at the court-martial, we all know now that, he was suffering only from a sore leg. In the more important paper in the *Fortnightly*, the author speaks of Admiral Tryon as "a man who had for years been celebrated for his good judgment; than whom no one was—rightly so far as precedents could show—more fit to be trusted; and one who had been all his life free from sudden fancies and resolves." The general directions of the signal book insist that, no ship is to endeavour to keep station at the risk of running into some other ship. "If, then, the Camperdown had turned so as to form close to the Victoria, astern of or on her quarter, she would have obeyed the Admiral's signal as well as the signal-book instructions." Be this as it may and of its practicability, Sir Geoffrey should be a good judge, he is yet mostly considered to have prejudged the whole case.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Underwritters' Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to receive the report of the out-going committee and to appoint a committee for the year 1893-94. Mr. H. W. Uloth occupied the chair. There were also present: The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell, (Messrs. Wallace & Co.); Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, (Lyon & Co.); Mr. G. K. Henricks, (Glade & Co.;) Mr. F. C. Macrae, (Ritchie, Steuart & Co.); Mr. A. C. Trapp, (South British Insurance Co.): Mr. J. Murray, (Ewart, Latham & Co.); Mr. A. Schelling (Volkart Brothers), and Mr. Ganthorn, (Killick, Nixon & Co.).

The following report of the committee for the period from the 1st July 1892 to 30th June 1893, was presented at yesterday's meeting:—

The committee have now the pleasure to wait upon the members of the Association with a report on the subjects discussed during the twelve months ending 30th June 1893, accompanied with the usual statement of the funds and affairs of the Association up to that date. The past year has been one of considerable activity in respect of the number of meetings and discussions held under the auspices of the Association, but these it is gratifying to note have been entirely for the purpose of dealing with or amending rates and customs, and not in connection with losses or casualties of which the record is again remarkably light. From Bombay outwards there has been only one loss of any importance, the barque Roma bound from Bombay to Hull, having been wrecked in Algoa Bay on 22nd August 1892. There have been four cases of total loss in vessels bound to this port, but none of these have occurred in Indian waters. The first in chronological order was the s. s. Bhokara. This vessel which belonged to the P. and O. S. N. Co., was wrecked during a typhoon on 10th October on the Pescadores Islands while on a voyage from Shanghai to Hong Kong, and can scarcely therefore be called a loss pertaining specially to Bombay trade. At the same time she was one of the company's regular line between Bombay, China and Japan, and had she reached Hong Kong would have continued her voyage to this port for which she had cargo on board. Only a fortnight after the loss of the Bokhara the news reached Bombay of the total wreck of the s. s. Roumania, one of the Anchor Line fleet. This steamer, from Glasgow and Liverpool for Bombay, ran ashore on the coast of Portugal near a place called Peniche during the night of the 28th October and became a total wreck. S. s. Islam, a new steamer, the property of Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., of Liverpool, bound from Cardiff to Bombay with a cargo of coal, was wrecked during her first voyage on the 27th December at Covil on the Spanish Coast. Barque Pacific left Port Louis, Mauritius, on February 16th, with a cargo of sugar for Bombay and has not since been seen or heard of.

TARIFF OF RATES FOR MAURITIUS, OUTPORTS AND COAST-WISE BUSINESS.

As mentioned in the report of the previous year, the committee endeavoured to establish a tariff of rates for Mauritius, outports, and coast-wise business, but owing to their inability to obtain sufficient support, were compelled to allow the matter to drop. In the interval, however, finding from correspondence with the Calcutta Marine Insurance Association that there was a strong feeling on that side in favour of the tariff, which, it was considered, might influence the agents of offices here, the committee for this year determined to make another effort to bring the tariff into force, and early in October of 1892 re-opened the question. Circulars on the subject were sent to the agents of the offices working in Bombay, and some of the members of committees, in conjunction with the secretary, personally interviewed those who had previously objected to signing the proposed agreement. Eventually, by the middle of November, the signatures of 75 per cent. of the agencies working in Bombay were obtained to the agreement, and the committee accordingly notified that it would come into force on the 1st January 1893. An agreement on practically similar lines was arrived at in Calcutta, and they both took effect, as arranged, on 1st January 1893. Unfortunately, however, the movement was but short-lived, as early in March several of the signatories withdrew from the agreement for various reasons, while some of the leading offices, who had declined to sign the agreement but had given assurances that they would observe the terms thereof were found to be working on conditions which rendered an adherence to the agreement by the signatories themselves exceedingly difficult. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of committee held on 14th March that notice should be given to the signatories that under the circumstances mentioned the agreement ceased to exist. Later on in the same month a general meeting of the agents of the various insurance companies represented in Bombay was convened, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the agents of marine insurance companies represented at this meeting are in favour of a tariff of minimum rates for Mauritius, out-ports and coast-wise business being re-established on the general lines of the tariff recently in force, but with some modifications which have been suggested as regards special rates, allowances and brokerage, and amplifying the classification of risks. The secretary to take steps to ascertain which offices will join and which will decline to join a tariff." In accordance with this, active steps were taken to obtain the support of the members of the Association to another agreement; but after three weeks' diligent work the result was that out of 50 agencies represented in Bombay, 36 were willing to join the tariff; 4 declined to join; 5 were agreeable to join under certain restricted conditions; 3 companies were not doing business and 2 were in liquidation. This position the committee did not consider sufficiently strong to warrant them in proceeding further with the matter; and the tariff consequently remains for the time being a dead letter. The committee cannot but express their regret that their continuous efforts should have been attended with so little success, as they feel certain that the movement was eminently one in the best interests of the members of the Association; and had it proved successful would most probably have led to the adoption of working arrangements regarding other business. Such arrangements would be most desirable in Bombay where competition of an absurdly ruinous character is sometimes carried on with apparently no restriction being exercised from head offices. One good result has ensued from the discussion regarding this tariff in the establishment of a tariff for native craft. This was arranged at a meeting of the various companies accepting risks on native craft, held on 3rd October 1892; and having been practically accepted by all the offices concerned has been maintained ever since, much to the advantage of underwriters.

OVERLOADING OF NATIVE CRAFT.

The prevalence of the custom of overloading native craft having been discussed at the last general meeting of the Association, the committee decided to address Government on the subject, and accordingly on 1st August 1892 they wrote to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, Bombay, as also to Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, Political Agent, Kathiawar, handing them copies of remarks which had been made at the general meeting with regard to the alleged practice. The Political Agent replied stating that from the enquiries he had made the practice of overloading native craft,—whether carrying cotton or other goods,—did not prevail in the States of Junagad, Nowanager, and Porebunder, but that from information received from the Bhownugger State there was reason to believe a proportion of native craft were loaded in excess of their registered tonnage. The Government of Bombay in their reply stated that they regretted they could not interfere with the practice complained of, and that the remedy lay in the hands of the members of the Association themselves by either refusing to insure cargo shipped in vessels fitted with removeable planks to increase their carrying capacity, or by raising the rates of insurance so as to cover the additional risks. Copies of this correspondence were lithographed and circulated to members, and the committee further addressed the Bombay Port Trust handing them a copy of Sir Charles Ollivant's communication, and asking if the Trustees would obtain and furnish the Association with a report from the Port Officer regarding a similar practice which, it is alleged, prevails in Bombay in boats loading here. The Port Officer, in replying to this, stated that no cases of overloading native caft had been brought to his notice, nor, generally speaking, did he think that such a practice existed. He admitted that all native craft loaded an amount of cargo greater than their registered tonnage, but this, he considered, did not imply that they were overladen, as the carrying capacity in all vessels was in excess of their registered tonnage. Native craft carrying loose bales of cotton usually had a large deck load, and the fact of these large unpressed bales being so carried would be easily jettisoned in the event of bad weather, was an additional element of safety. He concluded by repeating the remark made by Government that the underwriters had the remedy in their own hands by refusing to insure in cases where they considered overloading had taken place.

LOSS OF THE S. S. DECCAN.

Looking to the serious loss of life and property involved in the wreck of this steamer, the committee decided address Government with the view of enquiring whether any marine court of enquiry was likely to be held in Bombay, or, provided no such enquiry was likely to be held, whether any official investigation into the circumstances attending the loss had been held in Mauritius. In reply to this Government stated that they were not in a position to say whether any enquiry had been held in Mauritius or not, but that they would address the Mauritius authorities and communicate with the Association later on. Accordingly in November 1892, Government handed the Association a copy of a communication received from the Colonial Secretary to Her Majesty's Government, Mauritius, giving the fullest details obtainable respecting the loss of the vessel, accompanying these at the same time with a report on the circumstances by the Port Officer of Bombay in which he stated that he saw no advantage to be gained now by holding a Court of Enquiry. In this view Government concurred. Your committee replied thanking Government for the information furnished, but pointing out again the desirability, in a case of this kind where the vessel was owned in Bombay, in the interests not only of the public but those more immediately concerned, of holding an official court of enquiry.

LOAD LINE OF VESSELS LEAVING BOMBAY DURING THE MONSOON MONTHS.

By a notification of the Bombay Government, dated 13th March 1893, the rules under the Deck and Load Lines Act, XVII of 1891, were directed to come into force at the beginning of the present monsoon season. Under these rules it was proposed that vessels leaving Bombay after the 25th May were required to place their load line at the bottom of the disc which would be equivalent to the winter load line in England. The shipping firms concerned and the Chamber of Commerce addressed Government on the subject advocating the adoption of the English summer load line as sufficient to meet any monsoon weather prevailing in the Indian seas, and pending enquiry asked that the rules might be placed in abeyance, and this Government have consented to do. Your committee while aware of the discussion, saw no reason to intervene, holding, as they do, the same views as the Chamber of Commerce, that the summer load line in England would be ample for safety during the Indian monsoon season. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, 24 years ago, only two homeward-bound steamers have been lost between Bombay and Aden, and even in these cases it is quite uncertain whether the losses were due to heavy weather or other causes.

GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT OF THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

The committee of the previous year addressed this company with reference to a clause in their bills of lading requiring all general averages to be settled in Genoa. This, as it was then pointed out, was a great disadvantage to shippers by their steamers sailing between two English ports—Bombay and Hongkong—involving great delay, while the mode of Italian average adjustment threw greater risks on shippers than the English system. A reply to the representation made in June 1892 was not received until August of the same year, when the company stated their inability to comply with the request made by the Association that the clause in question should be deleted from the company's bills of lading, the reason alleged being that such a large fleet as the company possessed (upwards of 100 steamers) trading to all parts of the world, it was necessary for them to work on one recognised form of bill of lading and to adhere to one system of general average adjustment. At the same time they pointed out that the mattter was likely to receive the attention of the International Congress of maritime rights to be held in Genoa in September 1892, and that possibly the point might then be dealt with. Latter on, on 5th September, the company again addressed the Association stating that in the case of the general average of their steamer Bormida they would, with the view of meeting the wishes of the Association, have the statement prepared according to English law although it would be made up in Genoa. The committee in thanking the company for this communication indicated that they would await the result of the discussions of the International Congress before again taking up the subject.

STAMP DUTIES ON MARINE POLICIES.

The Association having been favoured by the Calcutta Marine Insurance Association with a copy of a memorial they recently addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the subject of the duty levied on policies of Marine Insurance, the committee—in response to their request—addressed the Bombay Government in support of the views entertained by the memorialists regarding the inequality of the tax and the desirability, alike in the interests of the revenue and the insurance companies doing business in India, of equalizing the duty with that levied in England. The committee pointed out to Government that the tax in England was 1d. per £100 when the rate of premium was under 2s. 6d. per cent. and 3d. per £100 when the rate was over 2s. 6d. per cent., as compared with the duty levied by the Government of India of annas 4 per Rs. 1,000 insured, in addition to which policies made payable in England had further to be stamped within 10 days of their receipt there with an additional penalty of 3d. per £100. On the other hand the duty in Hongkong was only 10 cents per policy, irrespective of amount, while in Mauritius the tax amounted to 2 annas per cent. The effect of this inequality, the committee added, naturally was to induce European and native merchants to insure the whole of their goods—imports and exports—outside of India, thus not only depriving the Government of India of a large amount of revenue, but also driving business out of the country. They accordingly called the attention of Government to the matter, suggesting that steps may be taken to place the duty levied on marine insurance policies on a level at all events with England, if not with other competing countries and colonies. The Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, in acknowledging receipt of the Association's representation, stated, under date of 29th April, 1893, that the question had been referred to the Government of India, but no further communication has come to hand up to the time of publishing this report.

INSUFFICIENT PACKING OF YARN BALES SHIPPED TO CHINA.

The attention of the committee having been directed to the rapid increase which was taking place in claims for damage to twist shipped by steamers to China owing to the bales being insufficiently packed—also notice from the superintendent P. & O. and the agents Austrian Lloyd's and Rubattino S N. companies on the same subject—the committee called the attention of members of the Association to the matter, by circular, suggesting that members should, in their own interests, decline to write risks W. P. A., unless bales were covered on all six sides with paper and-or tarpaulin underneath the outer canvas wrapper.

SALVAGE PICKED UP AT COAST PORTS.

With the view of assisting underwriters in Bombay—members of the Association—the committee addressed the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, asking him to instruct the Customs officials at the various coast ports in the Presidency to furnish the Association, from time to time, with particulars of any salvage that may be picked up within their respective limits, the reports being confined to goods carrying a value over Rs. 100. The Commissioner of Customs promptly replied, intimating that the requisite instructions had been issued, and since then these reports, with full particulars, have been regularly received by the Association and circulated to members thus affording them a ready means of ascertaining the names of the parties concerned in each particular case brought to the notice of the Association.—

DEFACEMENT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

In May last the Director-General of the Post Office of India solicited the opinion of the Association on a memorandum recorded by him on the subject of the discontinuance of the practice of defacing postage labels by means of rubber stamps or by writing or marks. The committee having given the matter careful consideration, replied to the Director-Generel agreeing with the views expressed by him in the memorandum referred to, but suggesting that, if marking by the public be prohibited, perforation of labels should be allowed in the manner prevailing in the United Kingdom.

AGENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION AT JEDDAH.

Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell and Co., Jeddah, having addressed the committee offering their services as agents of the Underwriters' Association at Jeddah, in place of the previous agents—Messrs. Wylde, Beyts and Co., whose firm no longer existed—the committee replied appointing them agents on behalf of the Association at the above port, with a request that they would, from time to time, keep the Association informed of anything likely to prove of interest to Bombay underwriters.—

REFERENCES TO THE ASSOCIATION.

References on the following subjects were made to the Association during the period covered by the report, and the decisions of the committee in each case are also recorded for the information of members:—Casualty to the s. s. Mobile.—Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co., agents of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, addressed the committee on 23rd March drawing attention to a casualty which happened to the s. s. Mobile in the Prince's Dock on the 17th instant, and enclosing copy of a letter from Captain Macaulay informing them that the steamer sprung a leak while loading and that the leak was supposed to be due to chemical action. They accordingly solicited the opinion of the committee on the following points:—(1) Whether the alleged cause of casualty is sufficient to carry the steamer under general average? (2) Whether the steamer can, after being repaired, be considered seaworthy, without a certificate to that effect from Lloyd's surveyor? (3.) Whether the Underwriters who have given interim protections are bound to issue policies without such certificate? (4.) Whether notice of abandonment in respect of damaged cargo could be accepted from the shippers? The committee having given the matter careful consideration decided as follows:—No. 1—Yes, No. 2 and 3, No, No. 4—The committee see no reason for the general practice being departed from in this case. Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co. were informed accordingly, and a circular was also addressed to the members of the Association notifying the opinion recorded by the committee. Sea water damage to twist shipped from Bombay.—The local manager of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company having called the attention of the committee to several reports received from China and Japan regarding sea-water damage to twist shipped from Bombay, which, it was suggested, had been caused by the bales being stored or allowed to rest on undried wharves which had been washed with salt-water, the committee took steps to ascertain whether this allegation had any foundation in fact, and accordingly addressed the superintendent of the Victoria and Prince's Docks enquiring whether the dock wharves—at which the China steamers usually loaded—were washed down with salt-water, or if there was any probability of salt-water damage occurring to the bales while in course of shipment. In the reply received from the Port Trust, the Dock Superintendent stated that the wharves were never washed in the manner suggested, except on very rare occasions when dyes had been worked thereupon, and the powder was likely to stain other cargo worked over the spot. In such cases the wharves were washed when no vessel (or cargo) was on the berth. Further, that when the wharves happened to be damp, wooden gratings—such as were used in the monsoon months—were invariably utilizied to sling cargo on, so that the possibility of injury to cargo in the manner complained of was altogether removed. This report was accordingly communicated to the insurance company concerned, and through them to the parties at Hongkong from whom the complaint originally emanated. Claims under policies of the s. s. Bokhara.—Replying to an enquiry from a member of the Association, the committee intimated that one insurance office had already settled claims by the s. s. Bokora, and they were of opinion that if the assured could produce all requisite, documents, there could be no reason for delay in settling claims by the Bokhara, as there was no doubt whatever about the steamer having become a total loss. Claim in respect of 557 bags of sugar partly damaged while in course of shipment per lighter.—In this case Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., agents of the London Assurance Corporation, submitted copy of a protest per s.s. Umbilla at Mauritius, in respect of a lot of 557 bags of sugar partly damaged while in course of shipment per lighter, the protest stating that the lighter strained, laboured and rolled heavily, collided with adjoining lighters and vessels, and shipped heavy seas which caused the sugar therein loaded to be badly damaged. The sugar having been insured under F. P. A. policy, Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. solicited the opinion of the committee as to whether the insurers were liable for the damage under the circumstances stated. The committee, in replying to the enquiry, gave it as their opinion that the underwriters were not liable for the loss on the policy submitted. Claims for timber lost from alongside ships discharging in harbour.—Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Company, as agents for the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, addressed the committee at some length in June last, calling attention to the system that prevails of discharging timber in the harbour, quoting instances in which logs were thrown overboard and allowed to drift, and asking for an opinion of the committee as to whether a claim on the steamer concerned for throwing logs overboard in a strong tide or during unsettled weather, would be successful. After a careful perusal of the correspondence submitted, the committee gave it as their opinion that, according to Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Company's own showing, it was impossible to do anything in respect of past claims; but as regards the future they were in a position to protect themselves by the wording of their policy. Claims paid on native craft risks from Goa to Kurrachee.—The committee's attention having been called to the numerous claims made on underwriters for jettison in respect of native craft risks from Goa to Kurrachee, the companies undertaking such risks were informed of the matter, and the opinions recorded by them, together with a statement of the claims paid in this connection, were circulated for the information of members of the Association.

WEEKLY RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The committee have regularly supplied to members the weekly rates of exchange fixed by them for insertion in policies of insurance, and the detailed figures are now published in the appendix for facility of reference. The highest rate during the year was 1s. 3 15-32d. and occurred in the month of July, while the lowest quotation was 1s. 2¼d., and occurred in August 1892. In view of having a uniform rate of exchange for policies issued to Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan made payable there, the committee have—in response to a suggestion from a member of the Association—included in the weekly circular referred to above the current rates of exchange for 30 days' sight bills for these ports, the additional information being given from the commencement of February last.

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed for the year 1892-93 consisted of Mr. H. W. Uloth, Chairman, Mr. D. H. Glade, Deputy Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. Arthur C. Trapp, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, The Hon'ble Mr. Beaufort and Mr. Procter having resigned office on proceeding to Europe in April last, the vacancies on the committee were filled by the appointment of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook and Mr. A. Schelling. Mr. D. H. Glade also retired from the committee in the middle of June in consequence of his departure to England, but as the Association's official year closed on 30th June the committee did not think it necessary to fill the vacancy.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

Embodied in this report will be found the usual summary of wrecks and casualties to vessels connected with the trade of the port, as also a summary of the reports made to Lloyd's agents in Bombay by the various steam and other vessels connected with the port that have met with accident, casualty or damage of any kind during the period under notice.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A list of the various marine insurance companies working in Bombay, distinguishing the companies accepting risks generally in Bombay, those actually accepting risks, and those having agents merely for the purpose of paying claims, has been compiled up to 30th June 1893.

ASSOCIATION'S LIBRARY.

A list of the standard works and other publications belonging to the Association is embodied in the report; and the books are always available to members on application to the secretary.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The number of members belonging to the Association on 30th June 1893, was 25 as compared with 19 on 30th June 1892, the following companies having joined in the interval:—Reliance Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Switzerland Marine Insurance Company, North Queensland Insurance Company, International Marine Insurance Company, Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited. The balance at the credit of the Association, as shown in the last report, was Rs. 4,574-4-5, while on 30th June 1893, as will be seen from the balance-sheet appended, the amount was Rs. 4,679-2-2.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, in seconding the motion, said that he thought they would all agree that the report which had been circulated by the Secretary, clearly showed that the association had been doing good and useful work. It was satisfactory to find the number of members had increased somewhat, and that financially the Association was in a flourishing state. It seemed, however, there was a cause for regret that the labours of the committee elected last year, had not met with greater success. The report bore ample testimony to the care and trouble they had taken in looking after the interests of the underwriters, generally in Bombay, and it seemed a matter of great pity that their endeavours to make satisfactory arrangements with Mauritius, and other outport, and to check overloading of native crafts, had not been received with the amount of success they deserved. Let them hope, however, that those gentlemen who had spent so much time in dealing with these matters, would yet see their ideas and proposals carried out in the future, because it seemed to him very essential that some such arrangements, as those suggested, should be carried out in Bombay for the general good of all underwriters. He, therefore, trusted the new committee would not lose sight of those important subjects. (Applause.)

The report was adopted unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. W. R. MacDonell, seconded by Mr. F. C. Macrae and carried "that the following gentlemen be, and are hereby, elected, members of the committee of the Bombay Underwriter's Association for the year 1893-94:—Messrs. N. S. Glazebrook (chairman), Arthur C. Tropp (deputy chairman), H. E. E. Procter, G. H. Heinrichs, and A. Schelling.

A compliment to the chair, concluded the proceedings.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Count Tolstoi has just finished a very important work on the social question, which is now being translated into English. The Count, it is said intends writing one more novel before his death, to tell the world a few more truths concerning the present condition of society. Although the Count is in good health, he says that "he has already heard the third bell," a Russian expression signifying that his days are numbered. The story, which is of a very socialistic and communistic character, will be called "God in the Man" (a close approach to the title of one of Mr. Buchanans works) and will probably be the last book, except the novel of which we have spoken, Count Tolstoi will write on the social question.

Mr. Frank Harris, the editor of the "Fortnightly Review," has promised a volume of his short tales for some months past, but as yet there is no sign of their appearance in book form. We have been reminded of his promise by the appearances in this month's Revue des Deux Mondes of a translations of 'Elder Conklin,' a thrilling story which appeared in the Fortnightly some time ago.

The vexed question of "limited editions" is further complicated by the experience of a correspondent who chances to be secretary of a literary club. Only the other day he received practical proof that a rise in price by no means necessarily follows upon the "exhaustion" of an edition. Here is the letter :—"Dear Sir,—As the edition of the — — —is becoming exhausted, I purpose offering copies at a reduced rate to the principal libraries. To the first twenty applicants before Sept. 1 for copies of this work, published at sixteen guineas, I will supply it on receipt of cheque for six guineas.—Yours faithfully,— — —." It need, the work is of real importance, and has been largely subscribed for by the best libraries at home and abroad.

Mrs. Oliphant has completed a new novel entitled "A House in Bloomsbury," which will run through the new volume of the "Young Woman" commencing with the October number. The serial story for the "Young Man" next year will be written by the Rev Silas K Hocking, and will be entitled "Doctor Dick : A Story of the Cornish Mines."

The small towns on the east coast of Scotland are rich in tradition, as until the Union in 1707 most were extensively engaged in foreign trade. The annals of one of the most interesting are in the press, and will shortly be published, namely the "Chronykles of Monros ; or, Historical Notices of the Royal Burgh of Montrose, from early times to the present day." The author is Mr. James G. Low, and he has laboriously unearthed particulars of the doings of many successive corporations and generations of worthy burghers of the town, from the earliest procurable records down to date.

Mr. Robert Charles Hope will shortly issue through Mr. Elliot Stock a book entitled "Mediæval Music ; an Historical Sketch, with Musical Illustrations." The author says :—"Beyond the general statement that S. Ambrose in the fourth century and S. Gregory in the seventh effected wonderful improvements in the music of the Church, very little can be gleaned from the works now published as to what the state of Church music was at that time, and what was its true origin. In this book an effort has been made to trace the history of the musical systems of Egypt adopted by the Greeks and passed on to the mediæval times. The common opinion that S. Ambrose or S. Gregory were the inventors of any particular system of music is shown to be devoid of foundation, and the origin and cause of these miscalled Gregorian modes is given, and the system on which they are based is explained."

Amongst the first few works which have already been decided on in the new Irish Library Series, probably the most interesting will be "The New Spirit of the Nation," edited by Mr. Martin McDermott, himself one of the last living representatives of that brilliant band of Young Irelanders whose burning enthusiasm did so much for Irish literature in the forties. When the original work first appeared it ran rapidly through nearly forty editions in Ireland and the United States, and received a most favourable reception from the leading English writers and critics of the day, including Lord Macaulay, Lord Jeffrey, Croker, Miss Mitford, and many others. The present edition will deal only with the period between 1842 and 1855, and will contain, in addition to all the best of the ballads and poems in the original edition, many others by Clarence Mangan, Miss Ellen Downing ("Mary of the 'Nation'), and Maurice Leyne.

Mr. Charles Welch, the librarian to the Corporation, has nearly finished the 'Modern History of the City of London,' and the work, illustrated by Mr. Philip Norman, will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Blades. The prospectus of the book states :—"The aim of the present work is to give a history of the City of London and its Liberties form the accessions of George III. to the present time, illustrated by views of London as it now exists, side by side with the London of Dr. Johnson's day. Many valuable works exist dealing with the history and topography of the City, and many pictures of London, both past and present, have been published. No author, however, has essayed, to write the history of the City in modern times on a complete and uniform plan. It is not too much to say that the last 150 years have witnessed and all but total transformation of London within the walls. Among the political and social features delt with by Mr. Welch are the abolition of the slave trade ; the admission of Jews to parlimentary and civic offices ; the freedom of the Press ; Mansion House relief funds ; the progress in education, literature, science, art, music, and archæology ; street life ; and public amusements.

A work of interest to antiquarians, genealogists, and sportsmen has been written by Mr. Edwin John Rawle, entitled "Annals of the Ancient Royal Forest of Exmoor.' The author, it is stated, has collected, chiefly from original documents preserved in the public Record Office, from the Royal and Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, and other sources, many unpublished particulars concerning the forest. The subjects treated comprise its probable area at the period of the Domesday Survey ; the afforestations of King John; and the disafforestations made in the reign of Edward I. One section is devoted to the forest charters, laws, and customs, and another to the three perambulations, the two earliest of which have not hitherto been printed. There will likewise be found information about Exmoor during the Tudor and Stuart periods ; and references to the settlement of the forest as part of the Jointures of three of our Queens. The whole will be illustrated with a map, showing the three perambulations, and fac-simile reproduction of the record of an inquisition made before the Ferest Court in the reign of Edward III.

An important work, entitled "Byzantine Architecture in Greece," is being prepared for publication by Messrs. Macmillan, under the auspices of the committee of the British School at Athens. The volume will deal with the existing examples of architecture and iconography in Greece, principally ecclesiastical, from the fourth century onwards, with descriptions of the same, and will contain a supplement consisting of drawings of some of the churches of Thessalonica. The authors, Mr. Sidney Howard-Bransley and Mr. Robert Weir Schultz, gold medallist and travelling student in architecture of the Royal Academy 1887-89, paid a visit to Greece in the spring of 1888, and made further researches in the autumn of 1889, and over a year was spent in Greece in the collection of material for the volume. Coloured drawings of the fine mosaics and marble work in the church of Daphne, near Athens, and in the monastery church of St. Luke of Stiris, between Levidia and Delphi, will be published for the first time. During the Frankish occupation of Athens the first mentioned church was occupied by Western monks of the Cistercian order, and was selected as the burial place of the Frankish rulers of Athens, the family of De la Roche, whose sarcophagi still exist. The church was much damaged during the Greek War of Independence. The book will contain over 200 plates, of which one sixth will be coloured. The size of the volume to be issued in five parts, will be imperial folio, and the edition will not exceed 400 copies. To subscribers the price will be ten guineas.

Messrs. James Nisbet are about to publish "The Walrus Hunters," by "Mr. R. M. Ballantyne ;" "The Close of St. Christopher's," by Mrs. Marshall ; and "Watch and Watch," by Mr. W. C. Metcalfe.—Mrs. Robert Jocelyn's new novel "For One Season Only," will be issued shortly by Messrs. F. V. White.—"The Lester" is the title of a novel by Sir George Chesney, about to be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co.—Messrs. Hutchinson will issue two novels Mr. B. L. Farjeon's "The Last Tenant," and "Dick Donovan's" "From Clue to Capture." New month a new work of fiction by Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy, entitled "An Excellent Knave," will be published ; and abont the same time a cheap edition of "His Wife's Soul" will be ready.—Messrs. Jarrold will issue shortly a novel by Evelyn Everett-Green, called "St. Wynfrith."—Mr. Heinemann will republish "Sarah Grand's" novel "Ideals."

Messrs. W. H. Allen will publish "The Duties of a Citizen," a handbook for teachers in accordance with the new Code for evening schools, by Mr. J. E. Barron.—Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen about to issue a collection of essays and sketches by Mr. W. B. Yeats, entitled "The Celtic Twilight."—Mr. Elliot Stock will publish shortly, "Tools for Teachers," by Mr. William Moodie, being a cyclopædia of illustrations.—Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein have nearly ready a comprehensive work on European gold, silver, and bronze coins by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt.—A monograph on early Christianity in Cornwall, by Mr. W. C. Borlase, entitled "The Age of the Saints," is about to be published by Mr. Pollard, of Truro—Messrs. Seeley will issue shortly a biography of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, by Mrs. Henry Ady.

"WHERE THREE EMPIRES DO *NOT* MEET."

The following analysis of "Where three Empires Meet," by E. F. Knight. (London : Longmans and Co., 1893,) is taken from the "Asiatic Review" of last month :—

This book ought rather to be called "Where Three Empires do *not* Meet," where they cannot meet, in any real sense of the term, and where, if they meet, there are mainly sheep and dogs and their Khirghiz keepers to be described. "Where Three Empires Meet" is supposed to be that debatable portion of the barren Pamirs to which neither China, nor Russia, nor England has yet reached. The Pamirs and their nomadic inhabitants are, however, not described by Mr. Knight. His travels were chiefly in Kashmir, Ladak and Skardo, countries which have been fully described since Vigne wrote in 1842 and Cunningham in 1853. To Mr. Knight, however, his predecessors did not exist, for he apparently had the ambition of writing a new revelation. For this purpose Mr. Knight was not fitted by merely being the author of two naval cruises and the correspondent of some English newspapers. He left England on the 26th of February 1891, and was already in Ladak by the middle of May, so he saw little of India. He also took part in our attack on Hunza-Nagyr and, naturally enough for an amateur glorifies it. Were our perennial frontier campaigns similarly accompanied by a newspaper correspondent there would be many deeds to chronicle even more heroic than that of Aylmer in putting gun-cotton under the gate of the Nilt Fort. We there played Russia's game in going to expense and alienating the tribes because of the mare's nest of Grombcheffsky's visit, and there we have also destroyed an ancient landmark of Aryan civilization when we broke up the Fairy-Land of Hunza and Dard forms of polity generally, not to speak of the Vandalism of selling the Manuscripts of the Hunza Library by auction to the Sepoys at Gilgit, where also went the ancestral family axes of prehistoric lore. It is a great presumption in this journalist to ride rough-shod over facts and peoples, that he had not the preliminary training for rightly appreciating. Indeed, unless his going to India was a coup monte, as were, undoubtedly, the respective Russian and British advances, we fail to understand how a person, unacquainted with Oriental languages and totally ignorant of Dard history, can dare so to mislead British opinion as not only to justify the encroachments already made, but also to encourage further collisions to the injury of our Indian Empire. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," but to be an authority on Kashmir, Tibet, Dardistan, and the great Indian Frontier problem, one should be more than "a fine fellow," fond of port, and whose main hardship appears to have been the absence of beef. Indian officials, compromised in the present policy of approaching Russia through the destruction of inoffensive intervening autonomies, eagerly seized on him and gave him much one-sided information, which he has used in their interests. Thus it was easy to convert him into an advocate of the official view. Kashmir he saw through the spectacles of the Settlement officer, visited the (to him) "mystic" land of Ladak with Captain Bower, "took part in Colonel Durand's expedition against the raiding Hunza-Nagars" (the Nagyris have never raided at all) and has come to the conclusion that "the Indian Government can be trusted to do everything as heretofore," and that "it is foolish for people at home to airily criticize" its policy. We cordially agree with him that it *was* "foolish for one to do so who has spent but a year in the East and who, therefore, has just had time to realize what a vast amount he has yet to learn ;" still, so thoroughly does the book hit off the superficial taste of the ordinary reader, so well has it been got up by the publishers, so cleverly and so profusely is it illustrated, that it is almost a pleasure to discover old facts with new faces or events in their disguise. So true it is that there could be no Achilles without his Homer and that the imagination of the latter might easily dispense with the existence of the former. Here is a man who reprints the articles that he has sent to English newspapers, serenely unconscious of their refutation in many important particulars in the Press and at public meetings, and who yet is a welcome guide, philosopher and friend to a public that has forgotten this fact." Anticipating, as it were the labours of the proposed Pamir Delimitation Commission, he gives us the following explanation (!) "where Three Empires meet." It is, at the same time, a good specimen of his tone and style: "Kashmir has been called the northern bastion of India. Gilgit can be described as her farther outpost. And hard by Gilgit it is that, in an undefined way, on the high Roof of the World—what more fitting a place?—the three greatest Empires of the Earth meet—Great Britain, Russia and China. Hence the title I have given to this book." Having thus found, and made the most of, a catching title, he now leaves the subject severely alone throughout the whole of his book. We cannot more thoroughly expose its failure than by repeating the praise which it receives from a leading Indian journal which represents official opinion : "It was certainly a stroke of good fortune for the Indian' (official) "world that sent Mr. E. F. Knight to these shores in the spring of 1891. Of how few 'globe trotters' can this be said . . . . Mr. Knight does not seem even to have gone through a 'Griffinhood' . . . . That Mr. Knight is essentially bon camarado is only what one would have guessed from his previous books. On his way out he met Mr. C. Spedding, of Kashmir fame, who at once took him in charge as far as that State was concerned. At Sringgar he was seized upon by the Settlement officer, Mr. Lawrence, who showed him the realities of life in the Maharaja's dominions. . . . It is needless to say of such a man when he comes forward in the capacity of author that he has used his opportunities with equal loyalty and good taste." A non-official Indian journalist writes : "The routes taken by Mr. Knight, as marked on the convenient if not very detailed map, prefixed to the work, although travelled over before and under much less favourable circumstances, are not so neck-breaking as would appear. We specially refer to the Indus route from Skardo to Astor. He did not make his way single-handed through a new or hostile country, as did some of his predecessors, but he strutted along, ever strongest on the stronger side that required a willing pen in order to justify the most suicidal of encroachments. He admits on page 258 that he does not even know why Dardistan, on which he poses as an authority, is so called, and the 'unexplored' country in his map has been pretty well known for the last 26 years. He is astonished at the sight of an Indian Fakir, but, fortunately, finds no 'Mahatmas' in Tibet. None of these things, however, detracts from the interest of the book to the general reader, any more than does the fact, patent in its pages, that the author is as loud in the praise of his friends as he is strong in his abuse of whatever does not commend itself to his approval. So far as his ignorance of the languages enabled him, he travelled with his eyes and ears wide open and he has much to tell us which is decidedly worth reading regarding the Tibetan miracle-plays, or other matters which depend more on observation than judgment or knowledge. On the policy of further annexation in the fastnesses of Dardistan and of further construction of military roads we do not agree with Mr. Knight, any more than we do in his general contempt for the people and their ways, which he expresses sometimes with benign pity, oftener with savage condemnation. He repeats many stories to the discredit of some of these peoples, without allowing for the fact that they are inventions of their hereditary enemies. The recent invention of a certain Chief's descent from Alexander the Great is treated seriously. Nor are we inclined to be too sympathetic with his description of military operations, where disciplined and well armed men defeated those who were the reverse. Still, we recommend the book to the general reader, in spite of its failures, or our differing from its conclusions, for it has the great merit of stimulating curiosity, of retaining the attention of the reader on subjects hitherto unfamiliar to him and of preparing the way for a more exhaustive and judicious work on regions which from every point of view offer the greatest interest to the scholar and the statesman." What the Hunzas think of us, and we of Mr. Knight, may be inferred from their pantomime in which they describe a rampant Anglo-Saxon who after failing to hit an ibex within two inches of his gun, turns on his Shikari or native Gillie and kicks him ! Mr. Knight sees the fun, but not the irony on our disregard of natives and our worship of red tape, when an anglicized Babu suggests that some grain that he suspected of being poisoned might be given to the Balti coolies "and watch if they thrive on it," or when another Babu proposes that we might offer terms of peace to the enemy, take our native allies to the Conference, and then blow all up together by a Sahib inserting the famous gun, cotton and a lit fuse into the wall, who then "retires with careless slowness as if nothing was up," or to tie up a big batch of prisoners in a bunch and "slay them with shrapnell shell. I have carefully looked through the regulations, and find nothing to forbid this plan."

* It is lucky that an injunction is not taken out on behalf of the good old Raja of Nagyr who is confounded with "ignorant and blood-thirsty scoundrels, faithless to treaty oligations . . . who murdered and sold their subjects," etc., and that too after these misstatements had unconsciously, indirectly and incidentally, been disproved by a letter of the Raja written years ago, which we published in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" of January, 1892.—Ed.

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GOVERNMENT AND EAST AFRICA.

The Directors of the Imperial British East Africa Company were to lay before the shareholders, at the annual meeting to be held on July 31, some important correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject of the evacuation of the territory of Witu by the Company, at the end of the present month, and on the question of the Zanzibar, Protectorate. On May 18, the Company intimated to the Government that the agreement under which the Witu territory is administered did not impose upon the Company the obligation of continuing to administer it for any length of time and that, unless the Government would relieve the Company of the expense that must necessarily be incurrad in providing for the continued maintainance of order, the directors would have no alternative but to terminate the agreement. The position thus assumed was that the Company was justified in ceasing at any moment, at its discretion, to administer the territory, and that it would do so now unless it was subsidised or relieved of the expense of administration by the Government. This view was contested by Lord Rosebery, who desired Sir P. W. Currie, in a communication dated June 15 last, to point out that, under the agreement the Company bound themselves "to institute an efficient administration in the territory of Witu, under European control, with the least possible delay, and to maintain the same." Sir P. W. Currie proceeded :—

But the question of the contraction of the Companys operations, does not stop here. Sir Gerald Portal has been informed that the posts on the Sabaki line have been withdrawn ; Consul Smith has learnt that Taveta will probably cease to be occupied. If this be the case, the only territory that will be retained under administration will apparently, be that represented by the posts between Mombasa and Dagoreti, of which it is reported that Machakos and Kikuvu alone are strongly held and administered by European officers. Under these circumstances, the disbandment of the police would require little further explanation, for the liabities of the Company under the charter would be confined within limits easy to be controlled. I am to observe also that the withdrawal from Witu and the adjoining territory raises an important question as to the position of the Company, after the withdrawal, with respect to the tenure of the island of Lamu, Manda, and Patta, and the station of Kismayu. These places are the gates of the Tana-juba districts. Through them all trade virtually passes, and at them the Customs duties are levied on goods passing inwards and outwards. From the earliest date of authentic history, through the epochs of the Arab and Portuguese occupations, and the reigns of the rulers of Muscat and Zanzibar, it had been the policy of the conquerors of the coast to leave the mainland in the hands of the civilised and predatory tribes which populated it, and to intercept its trade at the seaports for the benefit of the middlemen settled in them. The advent of the British Company was supposed to inaugurate a new era. Formed, as the preamble of its charter declares, for the praiseworthy object of materially improving the condition of the natives inhabiting the mainland regions, of advancing their civilisation, suppressing the slave trade, and opening their countries to foreign trade and commerce, it for the first time brought the ports and the native territories under a common administration, and utilised the former for their natural purposes as the true outlets of the latter. It was enabled to do this in consequence of the transfer to it of the concession of the administration of the ports which had been granted to the East African Association, by Sultan Seyyid of Barghash. The product of the Customs duties levied at the ports has been appropriated by the Company to the creation of an organisation for the purposes above specified, instead of being utilised as a source of wealth without consideration for the welfare of the regions on which its fruitfulness depends. To returns to the old conditons of a dual administration would be an anomalous and retrogade step in the history of African progress. Politically and commercially, the connection between the pprts and the interior is now indissoluble. The political association has been emphasised, during the Company's administration, by the fact that the intimate relations of the Witu people with the Arabs of Lamu have repeatedly led to disturbances in the latter place, while it is evident that the recent troubles at Kismayu were caused by Somalis from the interior.

It could hardly be contemplated that any individual or body, should at present attempt to work the Sultan's concession of the customs of the ports independently. The directors will probably agree that the Company, one of whose chief aims has been the benefit of the natives of East Africa, would not, if it could, adopt the policy of enriching itself at their expense, and of paralysing an administration which might attempt to take up the reins which it is compelled to drop by intercepting, for the benefit of its shareholders, the natural sources of revenue. But, as a matter of fact, the Company could not do so if it would ; for the Act of Berlin, by its provision, as regards freedom of transit, would interpose to protect the natives. The directors will see from the foregoing observations that their announcements open up far-reaching questions in regard to the policy of the Company ; and I am to state that Lord Rosebery considers that her Majesty's Government are entitled to receive a definite statement as to the precise limits of the territory which it is proposed that it shall continue to administer, either within or without the dominions of the Sultan. His lordship would be glad to be favoured as soon as possible with the most precise information on this point.

To this despatch the Company replied on the 6th inst., announcing its intention to retire from the whole of the territory formerly comprised in the German Protectorate, and referred to in the agreement of March 5, 1891, On the 10th inst., Lord Rosebery pressed for more definite information as to whether the Company intended to continue to administer any portion of the territory between the Tana and the Juba, which was not included in the German protectorate, anp if so, in what manner it was to be administered. The Company replied :—

It will be seen, on reference to the terms of the agreement arrived at by Great Britain and Germany, and accepted by France, that the coast from the River Tana to Kipini, inclusive, belongs to Zanzibar, and as such is included in the Company's concessions ; and this the Company has no intention of abandoning, neither does the Company propose giving up Lamu and the adjacent islands.

The remaining portion of the correspondence related to the future position of the Imperial British East Africa Company in the mainland territories of Zanzibar.

In an article on the above the *Standard* says :—

It has been known for some time that the Imperial British East Africa Company intend to evacuate the Witu territory. According to the report that is to be submitted to the shareholders on the 31st inst., this confession of failure will be carried into action on that date—four months after the similar retreat from Uganda. It was at the urgent entreaty of the Company that both the territories now abandoned were secured by our Government under the Anglo-German Convention, and handed over to its administration. But Uganda did not pay its way, so it was thrown back on the Foreign Office. For the same reason Witu is now to be disposed of after the same fashion. In a stinging despatch Lord Rosebery remarks that the Company—which by the way, has recently been registered as a Company limited by shares—assumes a right to withdraw from its responsibility at any moment, though by the Sixth Article of the Agreement, under which it received its privileges it bound itself to institute an efficient European administration without delay, "and to maintain the same." The Foreign Secretary goes on to ask what the Company, after thus retiring from the interior, propose to do with regard to the station of Kismayu and the islands of Lamu, Manda, and Patta—the gates of the district between the rivers Tana and Juba. All the trade of the region passes through these places, and in the old predatory days it was the practice of the conquerors of the coast to leave the mainland to barbarism and intercept and tax the traffic at the seaports. But "the arrival of the British Company was supposed," Lord Rosebery says, "to inaugurate a new era." Its work was not merely to earn dividends, but to suppress the slave trade and to open up the whole country to civilisation—and for this purpose the ports and the territories were for the first time brought under a common administration. Under a previaus concession from the late Sultan of Zanzibar, it is true, the Company has certain rights with regard to the ports and a strip of the mainland. But the Company, Lord Rosebery points out, cannot be contemplating so retrograde a step as to revert to the old unfair arrangement. Besides the Act of Berlin would prevent it from "intercepting for the benefit of its shareholders the natural sources of revenue." The reply of the directors is to recount the services they have already performed to humanity, and to inform the Foreign Office that they do hold to their rights under the Sultan's concession. Lord Rosebery insists that if Witu is given up the whole of the territory between the Tana and the Juba, except Kishmayu, must, also be abandoned ; but, writing last Wednesday, the Company maintain their claims to the territory between the former river and Kipini as well as to Lamu and the adjacent islands. So far, then, the matter remains unsettled, the Company naturally wishing to retire from the unprofitable portions of their undertaking and to retain what may bring a revenue, and Lord Rosebery protesting against so one-sided a proposal. But what the directors have really at heart is what they call a reabsortion scheme, which was under separate discussion at the same time as the territorial haggling. Briefly, the directors wish to be bought out for 150,000*l*. In return for what they describe as a very moderate sum they will dispose of everything they acquired under the charter. The assets include, it appears, their forts, custom houses, and unoccupied agricultural lands, the capitalisation of surplus customs (4,500*l*. per annum) the Zanzibar Bank concessiou—and the goodwill. Their demand does not rest upon a purely business basis. It is supported by the national services they belive themselves to have performed hitherto at their own expense, and by the fact that their financial calculations have been upset, and their means of levying a customs revenue impaired, by the application of the Berlin Act to the Coast territories. If they had been left alone, they imply, they might have gone along comfortably. Everything was altered by the proclamation of the British protectorate of Zanzibar. But no company, when it wanted Government assistance, was more forward in soliciting it then the one which acquired and for a time administered, the vast region that the late Sir Willian Mackinnon delighted to call Ibea.

RUSSIA IN ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The Anglo-Russian Literary Society will do good by making the two nations better acquainted with each other. The latest number of the *Proceedings* includes a paper by General F. W. Tyrrell on the "Notices of Russia in Oriental Literature." The earliest of these occurs in that curious and interesting work "The Meadows of Gold," written by Masudi in the tenth century. He narrates the depredations and ultimate defeat of a band of Russian pirates who raided the northern provinces of Persia. This incident, real or imaginary, forms the central idea of Nizami's poem about Alexander the Great. Its poetical is greater than its historical value, for "Sikander" is represented as a follower of Mahomet, who in seven fiercely contested battles overthrew the million of steel-capped and furclad Russian warriors. These are denounced as "rudest of nations and vilest of men." The word Russia is sometimes said to be not older than the seventeenth century, but General Tyrrell points out that it occurs in Chaucer. Russian girls were captured by the Crimean Tartars for the slave market of Constantinople, and the mother of Selim II. was one who had been kidnapped in this way. "Many Russian words," observes General Tyrrell, "are to be met with nowadays in ordinary use in the Persian language ; such as samavar for a tea-urn, is taken for a glass tumbler, kaliska for a carriage, &c. These, like straws on the current, are trifling indications of the growth and extent of Russian influences on the national life of Persia. In a thousand ways Russia is affecting and acting upon the stagnant thought and literature of the East, and is lighting up with the lamps of science and culture the dark places of Oriental apathy and bigotry." Perhaps even more remarkable than General Tyrrell's testimonial to Russia is the testimonial to England of Mr. De Wesselitsky-Bojidarovitch, the London correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya.*" "No nation," he declares, "stands so high as England in the opinion of Russians. In Russian the adjective 'English' has almost become a synonym for 'distinguished,' 'best.' 'excellent.' To say 'that comes from England,' 'that is made in England,' means 'that article is of sound quality,' 'that piece of work is first class.'" He points out that not only have the publicists looked with admiration to our free institutions, but that the novelists Turgeniev, Tolstoi, and Dostoyevski, whilst they paint gloomy or grotesque pictures of Russians, Frenchmen, and Germans, are always sympathetic in the treatment of their English characters. The Slavophiles, he says, "have never ceased to recognise the national virtues of Englishmen, while the last and most popular of the Slavophiles, distinguished alike by his eloquence and his high character, Ivan Aksakov, set the firm and deep-felt British patriotism as an example before the Russian public."—*Manchester Guardian.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE I. B. E. A. C.

The annual meeting of the Imperial British East Africa Company was held on July 31 at Winchester House. General Sir Arnold B. Kemball presided, and there was a fair attendance of shareholders.—The directors' report, which was taken as read, stated that the evacuation of Uganda by the company was duly effected on March 31 last, and the evacuation of Witu by the company would take effect as from July 31. On the question of absorption by the Zanzibar protectorate of the territories comprised in the company's charters, and the appointment by the shareholders of a committee of their number to co-operate with the board of directors in effecting an understanding with her Majesty's Government, no definite reply had so far been received from the Government.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the lamented death of Sir William Mackinnon, and proceeded to give an account of the negotiations with the Foreign Office for the absorption of the company's rights and interests in East Africa by the British protectorate of Zanzibar. He said it was with the knowledge and approval of the Foreign Office that the company proceeded to conclude a formal agreement with the Sultan, wherein it was distinctly set forth that in consideration of the company not pressing their right to commute their rent during his lifetime the late Sultan extended the term of his concession from fifty years to perpetuity, and further waived his claim to share in any prospective increase of revenue. The right of the company was thereby affirmed by the other party interested, and it was only after the declaration of the British protectorate, when on his Highness's death the interest of his successor lapsed, and the commutation fell to be effected, that the right of the company was summarily disallowed by the Foreign Office, and an intimation to that effect, without further explanation, conveyed to the directors. As to the establishment of the free trade zone, the chairman stated that, according to the interpretation of the Foreign Office, the company's right to levy customs whether on imports or exports passing in transit through the concession ports would lapse, while nevertheless its liability to rent would remain obligatory. The establishment of the British protectorate was no doubt in every sense beneficial, as being conducive to the cause of humanity and progress, more especially in respect of the extinction of domestic slavery. Therefore personal interest might be required to give way to patriotic considerations. Their plea was that such considerations might be overstrained if the claims of individuals on whose work the whole structure of British influence in East Africa rested were ignored, and reasonable compensation were denied to the agency which had been so successfully employed for the attainment of national ends. (Cheers.) Their contention was that the sources of income and revenue accruing to the protectorate furnished the amplest means for satisfying the just claims of the company without recourse to the British taxpayer. After deliberation, it was decided by the joint committee that these sources of income in themselves, apart from the value of the moveable assets acquired at the expense of the company, justified a minimum claim to compensation to the amount of 10s. 6d. in the pound in return for the national benefits realised through the intervention of the company. This offer was made definitively to the Foreign Office. They were informed in reply that it would be carefully considered.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton seconded.

Mr. Geo. S. Mackenzie supported the proposal that the company's rights in East Africa should be absorbed by the British Protectorate in Zanzibar, a portion of the company's capital outlay being recouped by the issue of bonds guaranteed by the Zanzibar Administration. He urged that the only reasonable alternative was a reconstruction of the company with the assurance of Government support. The report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted.

The Marquis of Lorne, in supporting a resolution for the re-election of the retiring directors, said it was largely owing to public meetings insisting that the policy of scuttle should not be adopted that they remained at Uganda, and although up till the present they had not plucked up the courage to say they would take over the country, they had not plucked up courage to say they would abandon it. The motion was adopted.

Mrs. Louis Fagan has made the startling discovery that no Japanese is ever guilty of swearing, for the simple reason that oaths are unknown to the Japanese language. Here is another instance where Western civilization may corrupt good manners. In a paper in "Sala's Journal," Mrs. Fagan, who is staying at Tokyo with her husband, Mr. Louis Fagan, of the British Museum, gives some other interesting facts with regard to Japan and the Japanese. The Japanese women, she admits, are not handsome, but she champions them by declaring that had Providence made them facially beautiful and well-made in proportion with their charms, Western women would, in time, become extinct, for men would go *en masse* to Japan for their wives and sweethearts. Japanese women cannot be vain, for they never wear jewellery of any kind. In China every woman, without exception, wears earrings. No Japanese lady, on the other hand, has ever had her ears pierced. The Japanese ladies still keep to their national costume, although they have abandoned their huge ungainly coiffure and do their hair up in a simple coil like their English sisters, every day, instead of once a week as in former times.

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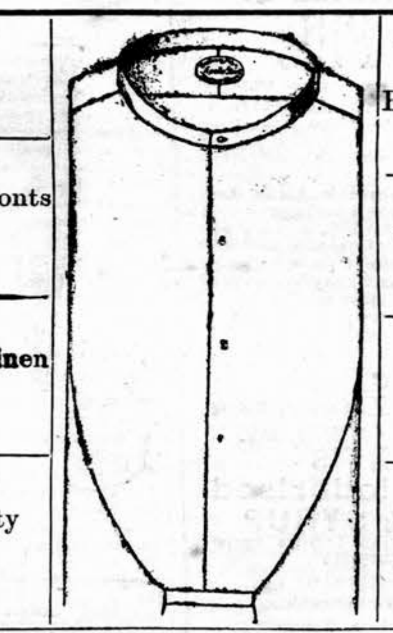

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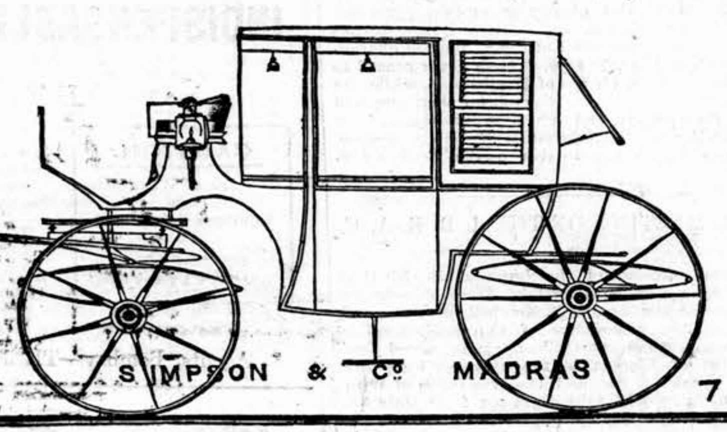

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